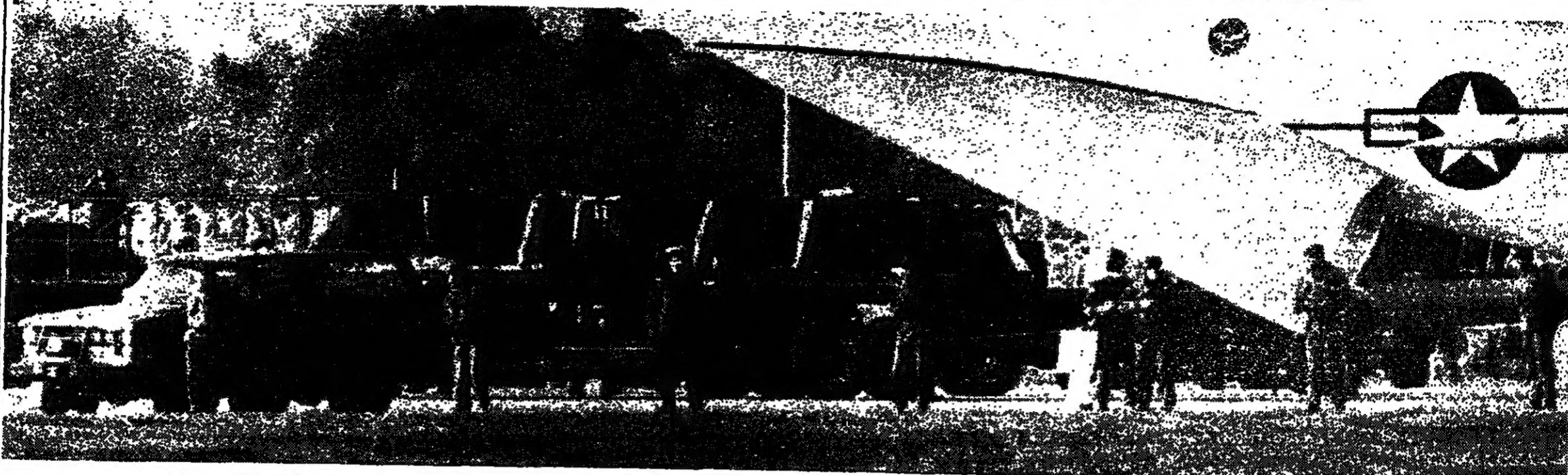


Cruise arrives at Greenham



Paratroopers keep watch as cruise missiles are unloaded from the US Starlifter aircraft at Greenham Common. Photograph Brian Harris.

● The first cruise missiles arrived in Britain yesterday, but the Prime Minister promised that arms control talks would continue.
● The peace women at Greenham Common stood silently round camp fires to hear Mr Heseltine's announcement. They pledged to remain at the camp until the missiles were returned.
● The Kremlin rejected President Reagan's latest offer to reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe before he had a chance to make it.
● CND vowed to make the deployment of cruise missiles physically and politically impossible. Their arrival was the "beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".

Arms talks will go on, pledges Prime Minister

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The first cruise missiles came to Britain yesterday and the Prime Minister quickly denied that their arrival meant an abandonment of the search for an arms reduction agreement. She said in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night their deployment would not destroy the chances of an agreement with the Russians, nor would it mean an escalation of the arms race. Mrs Thatcher was speaking shortly after revealing that she is to make her first official visit to a Soviet-block country. The announcement that she is to go to Hungary early next year was clearly timed to alleviate worries about the arrival of the missiles.



Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, was loudest among those shouting "Shame, shame". His successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said nothing in the Chamber but afterwards accused the Government of reckless cynicism towards international disarmament efforts. "The installation of cruise weapons makes Britain a more dangerous place today than it was yesterday", he said. Mr Heseltine's statement had the flatness of many a set piece. The House was not full; the absentees included Mrs Thatcher and her two predecessors, Mr James Callaghan and Mr Edward Heath. Mr Heseltine said the arrival of the missiles was consistent with the "Nato" decision to achieve an initial operational capability by the end of the year. Much work remained to be done, including final assembly, testing and personnel training. The preparations in no way lessened Nato's commitment to negotiations, he said, nor reduced the desire of the alliance to reach arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. The deployment, which

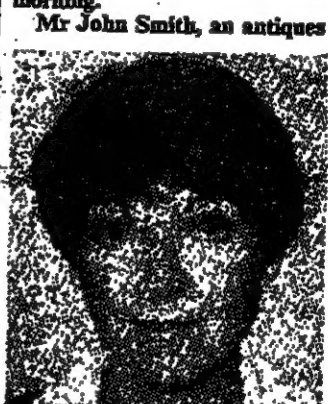
would take five years to complete, could be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results of the Geneva disarmament talks warranted it. Mrs Thatcher said last night that there were two myths about cruise of which she wished to dispose. The first was that their deployment destroyed the chances of agreement with the Russians. That was not true: there would be only a few in Britain by the end of the year, they were easily transportable and could be returned to the United States as soon as a satisfactory agreement was reached. The second was that deployment of cruise meant escalating the arms race. "Look at the facts: even if all the cruise missiles and Pershing have to be deployed, US nuclear warheads in Europe will nevertheless have been reduced by 2,400 since 1979."

3 arrests in Jones death inquiry

By Thomson Prentice

Two men and a woman were being interviewed last night in connection with the murder of Mrs Diane Jones, who was washed from her farmhouse home in Essex in July.

The police would not name them or confirm or deny whether they included her husband, Dr Robert Jones, who left his farmhouse with two detectives early yesterday morning.



Mrs Jones: Body found in undergrowth

dealer, confirmed later that his wife Sue had been taken away by the police for questioning. Mrs Smith, who was formerly married to Dr Jones, is employed as receptionist at his surgery in Coggeshall, Essex. The body-decomposed body of Mrs Jones, aged 35, was discovered three weeks ago in dense undergrowth at Brightwell, near Ipswich, Suffolk, 30 miles from her home. She had been missing since July 23. Dr Jones, aged 48, reported her missing to the police.

After the discovery of Mrs Jones's body by beaters out on a pleasant shoot, the police began interviewing more than 2,000 employees at the British Telecom Centre near by. Mr David Church, Dr Jones's solicitor, visited Ipswich police station, where the three people are being held several times yesterday. He spoke to the head of Suffolk CID, Det Chief Supt Eric Shields, but would not comment afterwards.

Mr John Smith, of East Street, Coggeshall, said yesterday: "My wife is with the police. As far as I am concerned she has not been arrested, but is simply helping police inquiries. I do not know when she may return to me."

Last night, the police would not elaborate on a brief statement issued earlier which said: "A woman and two men have been arrested and are being questioned in relation to the death of Mrs Jones."

'We must pursue dialogue'

Thatcher to make Hungarian visit

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night presented her forthcoming visit to Hungary as evidence of her government's determination to work for a safer world. Announcing at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, London, that she had accepted the Hungarian invitation, the Prime Minister said that Britain was ready to pursue, in the right circumstances, a sensible dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe.

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government would not compromise on principles and would do everything necessary to defend Britain's way of life: the conflict of ideas would continue and the Government would do all it could to win. "But we seek no other kind of conflict. We will do everything possible to reduce the risks of war and to avoid misunderstandings which increase those risks. We want and will work for a safer world. Let it never be said that we failed because East and West misunderstood one another."

News of the visit follows a marked change of tone in Mrs Thatcher's utterances on East-West relations which began in the summer on her American tour and was noticed clearly in her address to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool. On that occasion she said: "When the circumstances are right, we must be ready to talk to the Soviet leadership. That is why we should grasp every genuine opportunity for dialogue."

The invitation to Mrs Thatcher was made by Mr Jozsef Marjai, the deputy prime minister of Hungary, when he visited London on March 8. It would be her first official visit to the Soviet block, although in 1979 she stopped in Moscow for a meeting with Mr Kosygin, the former Soviet Prime Minister, on her way to the economic summit in Japan.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, visited Hungary in September; Lord Carrington went there as foreign secretary in 1980. The Prime Minister used the speech to give an optimistic assessment on the economy, making clear her belief that the credit for it should go to the tough financial strategy on which the Government had embarked and which it would continue. She said that international debt problems apart, the prospects for the world economy were more encouraging now than for years. Britain's growth this year would be the fastest in the European Community and the commission had forecast the same next year.

"How was this achieved? By increased public spending? By still more public borrowing? Quite the reverse." The recovery dated from 1981 when Sir Geoffrey Howe took steps to cut Government borrowing, she said. Looking ahead to the publication of the autumn economic statement on Thursday, the Prime Minister said that the Government has set itself the task of holding public spending next year (1984-85) and the year after and when the statement was published "it will be clear that we have done just that".

Bangladesh welcomes the Queen

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, from Kenya last night to be greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of several hundred thousand people. Earlier Lieutenant-General Ershad, the military ruler who seized power in March 1982, announced that presidential and parliamentary elections would be held in May. Page 6

Politics curb on civil servants

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by Department of Employment guidelines which affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level and have drawn protests from unions. Page 2

Sell-off opposed

The public has changed its mind about the privatization of British Telecom, and is now opposed to it, a Gallup poll shows. Page 2

Trading attack

Solicitors and accountants are among those singled out as the "less acceptable" face of the "professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. Page 3

Seoul doubts

President Reagan ended his Far East tour declaring that South Korean security was vital to the US, but leaving his Seoul hosts disappointed at the lack of substance in his promises. Page 5

Reuter pledge

The chairman of the Reuter trustees denied that the trustees would rubber-stamp any plan for a public flotation but they would seek legal advice on whether the plan preserved the agency's independence. Parliament, page 4. Leading article, page 13

Ford offer

An increased pay offer of 5.5 per cent for Ford's 44,500 hourly-paid workers has been rejected but unions have agreed to talk again on Monday.

Roedean choice

Roedean School has chosen a woman to be its new head from next September after the early retirement of Mr John Hunt. Page 14

Anarchist jailed

Dafyd Ladd, a self-confessed anarchist, was jailed for nine years in Cardiff for possession of explosives with intent to endanger life or property. Page 2

Computer horizons

Britain's soaring micro rates; the Commodore 'give-away'; the coming check-out explosion and the video fame battlefield. Page 15-20

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Letters: On social justice, from Mr H. Parris, and others; business confidence, from Mr M. G. Wassell; Marshall Aid, from Lord Roll of Ipsden. Leading articles: Mr Andropov; Reuters; Monsignor Bruce Kent; Victory in "defeat" on cruise; Bernard Levin on the defence of literature; A land of UHT and honey; Spectrum: The missing Hitchcock films. Fashion: Sex and the single-breasted suit. Obituary, page 14. Dr W. A. R. Thomson, Miss Elizabeth French.

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Kent asked to explain CND speech

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, has asked Monsignor Bruce Kent, secretary of the Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, to see him as soon as possible to discuss Mr Kent's speech to the Communist Party of Great Britain on Sunday.

The cardinal has also asked for a transcript of the speech, in which Mr Kent praised the party enthusiastically for its support for nuclear disarmament. It is understood, however, that Mr Kent is not likely to be asked to withdraw from CND over the issue, although it does appear that he has embarrassed the cardinal.

Cardinal Hume is known to be particularly concerned at the possible misuse of Mr Kent's remarks abroad, particularly because of his position as president of the Council of European Bishops' Conferences, which includes the countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr Kent said last night he

Continued on back page, col 1

Russia spurns new US offer to reduce missiles in Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) talks in Geneva, yesterday offered the Soviet Union a refined proposal for reducing the number of missiles in Europe.

Announced by the State Department, the offer is a last-minute effort to break the stalemate before the December deadline for the deployment of the first Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

Russia and the US would be limited to 420 intermediate-range warheads each - a significant reduction on the ceiling of 600 each, which Mr Nitze had earlier suggested.

The new figure would be a global limit and would permit Moscow to keep some of its SS20s in Soviet Asia. America has already indicated it would not deploy land-based INF missiles in Asia.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 triple-warhead SS20s, of which 243 are targeted on Western Europe. The US has no equivalent land-based systems but plans to deploy 72 single-warhead Per-

shing 2 and cruise missiles in five Nato countries over the next few years. Washington yesterday emphasized that it still favoured President Reagan's original "zero-option" - the elimination of all land-based INF missiles.

● MOSCOW: Russia last night rejected Mr Reagan's offer before he had had a chance to make it (Richard Owen writes).

It had been reliably reported that the US President would call for a global ceiling of 420



Mr Nitze: Attempt to break deadlock

warheads. A Tass commentary said this would be unacceptable since it still meant that the United States would deploy some cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. The latter would be able to hit Moscow and Leningrad in six to eight minutes. Tass said Mr Reagan was sticking to his "lunatic" aim to make the Russians afraid that America might use nuclear weapons against them. Soviet television reported Mr Heseltine's statement in Parliament on the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common and said this would lead to a fresh wave of protests. Moscow would retaliate with measures against the United States.

This is thought to refer to submarine-based missiles or the stationing of rockets on Kamchatka, since deploying Soviet weapons on Cuba would revive memories of the 1962 crisis and is, in any case, unlikely after the successful American invasion of Grenada.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow suggest that President Andropov, who has not been seen for three months, may make an appearance this week.

Israelis study Syrian build-up

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The war of nerves in the Middle East continued unabated yesterday when the new Israeli cabinet met in closed session to review the alleged build-up of Syrian military strength and announced that decisions on what action to take would be considered next weekend.

As the ministers were in session, reports were published in Jerusalem claiming that Syria had recently moved two mechanized divisions to the Golan Heights and increased its troop strength inside occupied Lebanon from the previous estimate of 50,000 to a new total of 62,000.

The reports, broadcast by Israeli radio, helped to contribute to the jittery atmosphere among the public about the possibility of another Middle

Damascus, (Reuters) President Assad of Syria underwent successful surgery for appendicitis yesterday and was in good condition after the operation, a presidential spokesman said.

East war. Israeli intelligence chiefs have recently grown more suspicious of Syrian intentions because of the recent return of some 500 Soviet advisors from Syria to the Soviet Union.

Although senior Israeli officials still play down the possibility of an imminent flare-up with Syria, the Israeli Army is being held in a state of alert in case of surprise attack and in reaction to Syria's decision last week to mobilize 100,000 reservists.

Before yesterday's cabinet meeting, Mr David Levy, the deputy Prime Minister, alleged in a newspaper interview that an unprecedented military build-

up was taking place inside the Syrian army in preparation for a confrontation with Israel.

● WASHINGTON: The US has publicly warned Syria that it would respond to any move to tolerate continued attacks by Syrian gunners on American reconnaissance aircraft over Lebanon (Molins Ali writes).

Mr Robert McFarlane was asked on television on Sunday whether the US would shoot back at Syrians who fire on American aircraft. He replied: "The reality is that, whether in Syria or elsewhere in the world it cannot become a precedent that American citizens or American forces can be attacked with impunity."

Stopping short of threatening military retaliation Mr McFarlane cited the recent invasion of Grenada as an example of the Administration's resolve to protect American lives. Druzes shell civilians page 5

Argentine hard line at UN angers Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Argentina yesterday portrayed Britain as a nuclear power bent on consolidating its hold in the South Atlantic with a much wider strategic purpose than mere protection of the Falkland Islands. Speaking at the UN General Assembly, opened a debate on the dispute between the two countries, Señor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine Foreign Minister, ignored the fact that it was Argentina that resorted to force in the first place. Instead, he dwelled on the early history of the dispute and the dangers of the present with a call on Britain's allies to convince it that the maintenance of "Fortress Falklands" were neither a viable nor a realistic pursuit.

The statement, in tone and substance, departed little from Argentina pre-election pronouncements. The only reference to the fact that there is a new Government-elect came when Señor Aguirre read an earlier statement by President-elect Raúl Alfonsín emphasizing diplomacy as the route toward a Falklands solution. British officials expressed dismay and disappointment over the harsh tenor of the Argentine statement. Sir John Thomson, the British representative, said that he left it up to the Assembly to decide whether the hard line rhetoric was conducive to reducing tensions in the region. He hoped that the newly elected Government in Argentina would adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

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Civil servants face new curb by Government on political activities

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by the Department of Employment in guidelines affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level.

Civil Service union leaders are protesting at the "denial of civil liberties" in rules that forbid all national political activity and require "moderation" on the part of those officially permitted to engage in local politics.

Formal guidance, due to be issued soon to staff in the Department of Employment, recalls that long-standing provisions of the Civil Service Estatecode place "certain restrictions on the political activities of staff, not on their political convictions."

The basic restriction is that civil servants are bound to "retain a proper reticence in matters of public and political controversy so that their impartiality is beyond suspicion. Staff may not engage in political activity on official premises or in official time."

The new guide reminds staff that most of them are also subject to restrictions on political activities outside working hours. It states: "All staff are free to belong to a political party but, for example:

1. Clerical and executive staff in local offices must not take an active part in politics in the locality served by the office;

2. Executive officers and above must not take part in any public form of national political activities and need permission to take part in local political activities;

3. Staff who are allowed to take part in political activities must exercise discretion in these activities, avoiding personal attacks, expressing comment with moderation, and avoiding embarrassment to ministers or to their department."

These provisions, the unions argue, break new ground in the limitation of Civil Service political activity.

Mrs Jean Thomason, assistant general secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "We are talking about a large number of people who happen to be employed in the Civil Service but who are denied the rights that other citizens of this country have."

"We have to find a way through to give them civil rights while ensuring that the public's confidence in the Civil Service is not undermined. We think there is no conflict between the two."

A Department of Employment spokesman yesterday defended the guidelines, which

also cover communications to the media. "Political activity includes writing to (or for) the press or taking part in a broadcast on matters of controversy," the document lays down.

"There is a limited exemption for elected trade union representatives who are free to publicize their union's views on matters affecting the pay and conditions of service of their members as employees of the DE group."

"Their freedom to comment is, however, restricted to those matters and they are bound to exercise the same sort of discretion as applies to those civil servants who are allowed to take part in public political activities, and why must identify themselves as trade union representatives not as individual civil servants."

The department says: "There is no restriction on membership of political parties, only on holding party office, being adopted as a candidate and on publicizing one's views on politically controversial matters whether at public meetings, in broadcasts, in the press and in leaflets."

Union officials have been taking up a number of cases involving government veto on civil servants who wished to hold branch or ward lay office in the Labour Party.



Steel trap: Four people were hurt when scaffolding crashed 50ft in Nottingham yesterday. An elderly man who was sitting in his car was detained in hospital with shock. His baby granddaughter and two pedestrians were treated and sent home.

Kinnock's policy unit starts work

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's Campaign Strategy Committee, regarded as the new powerhouse of the party's organization, meets for the first time in Mr Neil Kinnock's office at the Commons today.

The committee, which brings together the national executive, the Shadow Cabinet and the unions, is at the forefront of Mr Kinnock's attempt to give the party a more campaigning image.

It is viewed with suspicion by the left which regards it as part of a move to downgrade the national executive committee and reduce accountability to the party conference.

The union leaders on the committee are Mr David Bassett (General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union); Mr Mostyn Evans (Transport and General Workers' Union); Mr Terence Duffy (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) and Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe (National Union of Public Employees).

The shadow cabinet representatives are Mr Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Michael Cook, Mr Robin Cook, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr John Cunningham and Mr John Smith.

Those from the NEC are Mr David Blunkett, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Ms Jo Richardson, Mr Sam McCuskie, Mr Syd Tierney and Mr Tom Sawyer.

Mr Eric Haffer, the party chairman, Mr Alan Hadden, deputy chairman; Mr Eric Varley, Treasurer; Mr James Mortimer, party secretary; and a representative of Labour's European MPs complete the team.

Mrs Dunwoody, who refused all the offers Mr Kinnock made for when he allocated shadow cabinet jobs, yesterday accepted the post of coordinating the campaigning roles of the NEC, the Shadow Cabinet and the strategy committee.

New army tank too fast for armoured trucks

The armoured personnel carrier in service with the Army is not fast enough to keep up with the Challenger, Britain's new main battle tank, and a new model will not be in service until 1985, according to the latest edition of Jane's Armour and Artillery.

The Challenger came into service in March. It has a top speed of about 35 mph but it is said to be twice as fast on rough terrain as the Chieftain which it is replacing. The new vehicle, the MCV 80, replacing the FV432 which has been in service since 1963, is not due to be operational for another two years.

About 250 Challenger tanks costing £1.5m each are to be built, and between 1,800 and 2,000 MCV80s at a cost of about £1,000m.

Jane's Armour and Artillery (Jane's Publishing Company Ltd, 238 City Road, London EC1Y 2PU; £55).

Dadd painting freed for export to United States

By Huon Mallalieu

At midnight on Saturday the six-month stop on the export of Richard Dadd's painting "Oberon and Titania" expired. No British institution proved able to match the price of £550,000 which was made at Sotheby's last March, despite early hopes that it might have been possible to secure it for the City Art Gallery, Birmingham.

The new owner is an American collector who until now has specialized in contemporary paintings. However, he fell in love with the mad nineteenth century Englishman's masterpiece, which is now free to go to his home in Minneapolis, although it will still be available for suitable exhibitions at Birmingham and elsewhere in Britain.

"Oberon and Titania" and "The Fairy Feller's Masterstroke", in the Tate Gallery,

are considered to be the most important paintings by Dadd, who spent most of his life in Bedlam after murdering his father.

However, on November 22 there will be a chance to acquire a lesser painting by Dadd. This is a small canvas of a group of Bacchantes heads which could almost be a detail from another painting. It was formerly known as "Circe" and it was given by Sir Philip Sassoon to Lady Londonderry, since that was her nickname in intellectual and political circles in the 1930s. She was at the centre of a group known as the Ark League, whose other members took the names of various animals.

The painting will be offered by Sotheby's on behalf of her daughter Lady Mairi Bury.

Majority oppose Telecom sell-off

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Public opinion has changed to oppose privatization of British Telecom, according to a Gallup poll.

Last December, a poll showed that 37 per cent of respondents thought that the sell-off was a bad idea. By the end of October, that had risen to 46 per cent.

The poll details were released yesterday by the British Telecom Trades Union Committee which said that the poll vindicated its opposition to prevent privatization.

The unions are presenting the research as a moral-boost to Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, (POEU), who is due to meet management today over the threatened dismissal of about 57 of his members for taking industrial action and for refusing to cross picket lines.

Union leaders have said that if British Telecom carries out the threat there will be an escalation of industrial action, which has according to the union, disrupted the international telephone services.

Mr Stanley will be aware, however, that the poll was conducted before the Court of Appeal ruled against his union's action stopping the connexion of Mercury, the private communications system, to the public network.

Pit overtime ban leads to day's lost pay for 2,000

By Our Labour Editor

More than 2,000 miners lost a day's pay yesterday as the national overtime ban imposed by their union leaders went into its third week. The National Coal Board is watching events closely to decide if it should launch a secret postal ballot designed to end the industrial action.

The day's production start was delayed at just under half of the board's 192 pits because vital maintenance work had not been done over the weekend, and about 1,000 men went home after becoming "fed up" with delays. In Scotland, more than 1,000 men were sent home from the Seaford-Francis colliery complex at Fife.

Coal board managers are assessing the mood of the men to determine the best time for a ballot that would go over the heads of leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Peace move in television crew's dispute

By David Hewson

The BBC and union representatives are to meet at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today in an effort to solve the dispute which has been disrupting outside broadcasts.

The Association of Broadcasting Staffs is pressing for extra travelling allowances for television technicians who work late-night duties. More than 400 have been sent home for refusing to work normally and the BBC has threatened to dismiss them unless they agree to normal working within the next two days.

None of the BBC's output was affected by the dispute yesterday.

Union officials have been canvassing in the past few days to test what support there would be for stepping up the dispute into unaffiliated areas if the dismissals go ahead.

Sinclair seeks BBC contract

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, the British technology expert, knighted in the last Birthday Honours List, is set to challenge the manufacturers of the BBC microcomputer for the corporation's new contract.

The BBC's microcomputers have been manufactured through Acorn Computers of Cambridge whose success with the corporation's models has contributed substantially to the group's profits which are expected to be about £10m this year. About 200,000 of the microcomputers have been sold, mostly to schools.

The Sinclair challenge is the second in the brief history of the BBC microcomputer which made its debut in the spring of last year. The contract awarded to Acorn was won against open competition which included Sinclair.

The new contract, is due to be awarded next autumn. The BBC is already having preliminary discussions with Acorn and at this stage has not spoken to any other manufacturer.

Sinclair seems determined to compete and has written to the BBC for details of the specifications. "We want to state openly our intentions well in advance," a Sinclair executive said.

The BBC is now expanding its operation with Acorn by launching the microcomputer, and the corporation's television programme on computers, on the highly competitive educational and consumer market in the United States.

Since Sir Clive first competed for the BBC contract, his company's computers, sales have captured about 60 per cent of the home computer market.

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The battle of Prestwick

Licence victory could kill airport

The future of Prestwick airport is threatened by continued pressure from British Midland Airways for a licence to operate scheduled passenger services between Glasgow and New York.

The airline's formal application will be heard by the Civil Aviation Authority today and tomorrow. Although opposition will be stiff, the action by British Midland has shown up serious flaws in the status quo. DAVID BLACK examines what is at stake for Prestwick and Glasgow, and the airlines that use them.

Glasgow, 30 miles to the north, has been approved. The airport is also a leading contender in the clamour for freer status and several airlines have expressed interest in opening new routes.

But despite last week's BAA announcement that Scotland's four main airports are on their way to profitability, Prestwick remains the weak link. Losses rose by £1m to £3.4m in the last financial year and passenger figures dropped by 29 per cent.

Plans for a Gatwick-style rail link have been dropped and the airport was badly affected by the collapse of Laker and BA's withdrawal of its North American services early last year.

The state airline, which had operated from Prestwick for 35 years, claimed it could no longer afford the service's £1.5m a year losses. No British airline now operated scheduled North American services from Scotland and there are doubts that Prestwick could survive privatization.

BMA's case is likely to make much of these drawbacks.

Unlike Prestwick, Glasgow airport is barely eight miles from the city centre. It is well served by a motorway and by a comprehensive network of European and domestic air routes.

BMA further consolidated its position with the purchase in September of Scotland's leading independent carrier, Loganair. Mr Bishop said: "We regard the acquisition of Loganair as an important part of our case to operate 'transatlantic services from Glasgow in place of Prestwick'."

His claim that he can make a profit operating from Glasgow is supported by Glasgow's Chamber of Commerce and Dr Michael Kelly, the city's Lord Provost, who has been presiding over something of a renaissance in the city's fortunes recently.

Glasgow has long dreamed of poaching Prestwick's North Atlantic traffic, but its limitations, rather than those of Prestwick, seem likely to defeat this bid.

Bomb case anarchist jailed for nine years

A self-confessed anarchist described as a "danger to the public" was jailed for nine years at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

Dafydd Ladd, aged 33, had pleaded guilty to possessing explosives with intent to endanger life or property and to possessing explosive substances unlawfully. He was arrested by detectives investigating the 1981 Welsh bombing campaign.

Mr Justice Fargher told Ladd he believed his involvement was more sinister than appeared from the charges.

"I do not accept for one moment the account that you were simply mining the detonators for someone else. You must have known more than anyone the danger to which you were exposing the public every time one of these devices was placed. To say that you were doing it on behalf of the Welsh people is simply grotesque."

Mr Rock Tansley, for the defence, said Ladd was not involved and did not play any part in the bombing. "There is no evidence at all that this man made any bombs or planted any bombs."

Ladd, the son of a civilian intelligence officer, had spent much of his adult life a fugitive or a prisoner.

Ladd, a fluent German speaker, who worked as a translator, changed his plea to guilty during the 10-week trial. A bomb-making kit was found at the Cardiff home he shared with Miss Jennifer Smith, a nurse aged 29.

He later took the police to woods outside Cardiff where they unearthed a cache of 14 detonators.

As a result of his changed plea, charges against Miss Smith of possession and conspiracy to destroy property were dropped.

Earlier in the same court John Jenkins, aged 50, a social worker with Westminster City Council, was jailed for two years for helping Ladd to avoid arrest. The two men had met at Albany Prison, in the Isle of Wight, where Jenkins was serving 10 years for bombing campaigns in Wales in the late 1960s.

The jury returned not guilty verdicts on Adrian Stone, aged 23, an unemployed chemist, who had been charged with possessing explosives, and on David Burns aged 25, a computer programmer, of Canton, Cardiff, who had been charged with intending to cause an explosion.

Both men still face charges of conspiring to destroy property in England and Wales over a two-year period. Those verdicts, together with the verdicts on three other men, are expected today.

'Friend had Martin's raid haul'

The proceeds of three burglaries by David Martin, the convicted gunman, were put in store by Sue Stephens, his former girlfriend, Knightbridge crown court was told yesterday.

The haul included security devices, surveillance equipment, plastic handcuffs, belts and shoulder holsters, body armour, an antique sword, a gas mask and electrical equipment. Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said:

Miss Stephens and two others collected the property and took it to a flat while Martin was on the run after escaping from a Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, in London, on Christmas Eve last year, she said.

Martin, aged 36, who surrendered to the police a month later after a chase, was jailed last month for 25 years.

Miss Stephens, aged 26, of West End Lane, West Hampstead, north-west London, denies charges of receiving stolen goods between August, 1982, and January 1983.

Mr Lester Purdy, a film editor of Grosvenor Road, Palmers Green, north London, and Mr Peter Enter, an electrician, of Hopper Road, Winchmore Hill, north London, both deny charges of receiving and handling the stolen property last January.

Mrs Mills said that the property was stolen in burglaries in London last year. It was deposited in Fulham, where Miss Stephens paid the majority of the storage charges.

"While David Martin was still at large, Miss Stephens and the other two defendants, who were friends, collected it to a property and transported it to a flat where Mr Enter was living, in Ladbroke Grove."

In a statement to the police, read to the court by Det Sergeant Richard Kirby, of the flying squad, Mr Purdy said that when they unpacked the goods at the Ladbroke Grove flat he thought they were "suspicious".

The trial continues today.

Twelve held in swoops on 'loyalists'

Twelve people from "loyalist" areas of Northern Ireland were arrested in dawn swoops yesterday on the word of an informer (Richard Ford writes).

The twelve, arrested in north Belfast, Shankill Road and Glengormley, were being questioned at Castlereagh holding centre last night about terrorist crimes going back to the 1970s.

The latest informer was named in "loyalist" circles as James Crockett, aged 30, of Newtownabbey, who is serving life sentences for terrorist crimes including two murders, three attempted murders and five murder plots.

Ten men held on the word of an alleged provisional IRA informer, William Skelly, were freed yesterday when charges, including murder and IRA membership, were dropped. Mr Skelly retracted his evidence last week.

Clerk jailed for £16,000 arson

Mrs Mabley Matthews, aged 48, a wages clerk, who was dismissed by her company for stealing £11,000, went back to the factory to burn evidence and caused £16,000 worth damage Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Matthews, of Southern Blanche Road, Roath, Cardiff, who used the computer of the South Wales India Rubber Company to pay money into her bank account, was jailed for two-and-a-half years for theft and income tax offences.

Air-sea search abandoned

An air and sea search for four people last seen clinging to a capsized dinghy in the Firth of Clyde was called off yesterday.

Mr John Riley aged 26, who was found by a shore search sheltering on the beach near Ardmore on Sunday night is now recovering in the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh.

His missing companions were: Mr David Stirling, aged 50, and his son, Ralph, aged 10; John McIndevor, all of Dumbarton; and Margaret Carslaw, aged 22, of Pollock, Glasgow.

Nilsen's home up for sale

The home occupied by the mass murderer Dennis Nilsen, who was jailed for life earlier this month, is for sale.

Number 23 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, was the scene of several of Nilsen's killings, and bodies were hidden under floorboards of his flat. Estate agents acting for the unnamed owner said the house would be likely to fetch up to £70,000 in normal circumstances. They have several inquiries.

Protest charge

Mr Philip Oxley Reed, aged 26, a data specialist, and Mr Simon Starkie, aged 37, a joiner, "clean up Windscale" campaigners from Cumbria, were remanded on bail until January 4 at Bow Street Magistrates Court yesterday after they denied obstructing police in Whitehall.

Body identified

A body found near woodland on the North Yorkshire moors at Blubberhouses was identified as the police yesterday as that of Mr Brian William Gough, aged 42, of Heysham, Lancashire, who had been missing from his home since July.

Supervisor with style Business approach to NHS reforms

By Nicholas Timmins

For Mr Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman and managing director of Sainsbury's, it has been quite a fortnight.

His supermarket chain has announced a 28 per cent increase in first half profits that astonished the City; his report recommending a more thrusting style of management for the National Health Service has been published to reactions ranging from near abuse to distant enthusiasm; and he is expected shortly to join the NHS supervisory board, a body he recommended should be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

In spite of the fears of some during the preparation of the report, he is adamant that its aim was not to provide ministers with a tool for cutting the NHS, but with the means to make the service, in which every region spends sums that would put them in the big league of business, work, and work better.

Mr Griffiths, the son and grandson of a miner, worked in the pits for two years as a "Bervin Boy" before a scholarship to Oxford in 1945 and a degree in law. Aged 57, he is just of the generation that can remember the days before the NHS.

The Beveridge report of 1942, which laid the foundations of the NHS, made exciting reading, he recalls. Mr Griffiths, whose two of three children and a daughter-in-law are doctors, says the dominant theme of his seven-month inquiry, as he read the



Mr Griffiths: "Dreams take a lot of realizing."

endless reports on the health service, was "that report had some good ideas, why weren't they implemented?"

From that came the question: "Who was there to see they were effectively implemented?" The answer too often was no one, with the direct responsibility of turning ideas into action. From that came the recommendations for a management board to run the NHS full-time, the creation of general managers with real responsibility, and the recommendation that doctors should at last take responsibility and be accountable for the resources they use.

As he told a meeting of 500 nurses recently, who saw the report as undermining their position and damaging the service, "Dreams take a lot of realizing. I would not have come into this if I had not believed I could be part of that."

Euro communist wing gains Star victory

By Rupert Morris

The editorship and political direction of the *Morning Star*, formerly the *Daily Worker*, and for 53 years the daily voice of the British Communist Party was thrown into doubt yesterday as the liberal Eurocommunist wing celebrated its most significant victory over the hardline pro-Soviet old guard.

In an emotional debate at the party's 38th Congress at Hammersmith Town Hall, London, delegates voted by a majority of three to two in favour of an executive resolution which called for closer liaison between the party leadership and *Morning Star*.

Several delegates made outspoken attacks on Mr Tony Chater, the editor, and said that they would campaign for his removal.

The executive wants to replace Mr Chater and his deputy, Mr David Whitefield, with Mr Chris Myant and Mr Frank Chalmers, who are on the editorial staff.

Votes were being counted last night in what was expected to be a close ballot for places on the executive which has 42 members.

If the executive wishes to continue the campaign for their removal, as seemed likely last night, it will have to mobilize rank-and-file support for an extraordinary general meeting of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the *Morning Star*.

The brigade will have the ability to make an airborne drop of two battalions of the Parachute Regiment, and has had added to it the light tanks of the Blues and Royals, a light gun regiment of the Royal Artillery, and other units. It is Britain's first airborne brigade since the disbandment of 16 Brigade in 1977. It will be the Army's primary force for operations outside Nato

Lawyers and accountants attacked over poor deal for consumers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Solicitors, accountants, veterinary surgeons and opticians were singled out yesterday in a sharp attack on the "less acceptable face of the professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Some professional behaviour could restrict competition and lead to consumers paying more for things such as house purchase, spectacles and accountancy and veterinary services, Sir Gordon said.

Such behaviour within the professional sector as a whole led to inefficiency and high charges to the public, undue conservatism and a sluggish attitude to change, he said.

Sir Gordon is closely monitoring a number of professions, particularly where changes have been urged by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. If there is no progress soon in some professional sectors, he may ask the Government to make orders to speed up changes.

Consumers could be paying more because some professions remained strongly opposed to advertising their services or making other changes which could increase competition and lower prices, Sir Gordon, who was giving the fourth Hampton's lecture sponsored by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, said.



Sir Gordon: "Undue conservatism".

He called for radical changes on solicitors' monopoly of house conveyancing. Despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976 the Law Society would still not allow a company to advertise even in a discreet and suitable way, Sir Gordon said.

The strongest argument in favour of the monopoly was that the Law Society operated an indemnity fund covering consumers against any losses but an alternative would be if anyone doing conveyancing was required by law to subscribe to an indemnity fund, Sir Gordon suggested.

He noted there was a small sign of change at the Law Society where Mr Christopher Hewitson, this year's president, had told the annual conference

that the profession might have to re-examine its "inbuilt prejudices against individual advertising".

But why not simply and make cheaper the whole process of house buying, Sir Gordon asked. One mixed company could offer in one place the services now given separately by estate agent, lawyer, surveyor and building society valuer, he said.

Almost complete prevention of publicity by opticians had resulted in significantly higher prices and lower efficiency, the Office of Fair Trading found during an investigation, a report on which is still being considered by the Government.

Ministers might like to consider allowing non-registered sellers to retail spectacles but only against recent prescriptions, Sir Gordon said.

Although rules for accountants had been relaxed a little to allow "lombstone" advertisements in local newspapers, Sir Gordon said he was looking for more progress towards freedom of advertising with some conditions.

Some professions had changed their rules. Architects and quantity surveys were to be allowed to advertise. Architects' and surveyors' fixed fees scales had been abolished. Valuers and auctioneers had also adopted changes quickly, he said.

How children cope with Ulster strife

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Children in Northern Ireland have demonstrated their resilience in coping with the effects of 14 years of communal strife, according to a new survey.

Fourteen-year-olds from Ulster were no more anxious or neurotic than their counterparts in Manchester, and the nature of society in Northern Ireland may have helped them to cope with violence and strife.

In essays entitled "The Worst Day of My Life", only 7.4 per cent of 987 children referred to events related to the troubles. Of 17 who wrote about a rioting or a shooting, 14 lived in troubled areas.

Dr Liz McWhirter, a psychology lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, says, her latest study reaffirms other research which has shown the resilience of children in the province while under stress, but she adds that Northern Ireland has certain factors which may help people to live successfully with continuing strife.

Fewer wed but more divorce

The number of divorces in England and Wales increased slightly last year to 147,000, while fewer people got married than in any year since 1959.

The drop in the number of marriages to 342,000 is generally attributed to the end of the "baby boom" in 1964 and a trend towards fewer teenage marriages.

In 1972 almost one in three women marrying for the first time was under 20 but by last year the proportion had fallen to one in five, according to figures issued today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Two out of three people married for the first time. Of the remainder, one or both partners had been married before. For the past four years the number of divorces have increased only slightly after nearly doubling between 1971 and 1978.

Friday fish rule is opposed

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Younger members of the Roman Catholic Church are against a resumption of the "fish on Fridays" rule, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales assembled for their autumn conference in London, with this as one of the issues on their agenda. The new code of canon law, which comes into force at the end of this month, requires Roman Catholics to abstain from meat on Friday, unless the local bishops' conference substitutes an alternative practice.

The bishops will consider various other forms of penance for introduction after a period of preparation. The Vatican is not insisting that these should start at the end of this month.

The bishops will also agree final details for consultations on church unity next January, when they will be addressed by leaders of all the other churches in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The issue of Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches is likely to arise, although no decision will be taken then. The other church leaders are expected to urge Roman Catholic membership.

MEPs write against food tax

By Patricia Clogh

The British members of the European Parliament will close ranks tomorrow against a proposed EEC tax on oils and fats which would raise Britain's food bill by about £75m a year.

They will also fight plans to remove the butter subsidy, without which a half-pound pack would cost about 8p more.

The proposed tax, originally designed to counterbalance the planned increase in the price of butter, would put up the cost of margarine by 1p to 2p a half-pound, food manufacturers say.

Britain's consumers in the European Community Group, which issued a last-minute appeal to European MPs to combat the plans, said the increase would affect a big range of foodstuffs from cake and crisps to ice creams and canned foods.

"It would penalize consumers for EEC financial excesses which consumers have long opposed," it said.

"We want to take the [EEC] Commission to the cleaners over this," a spokesman for the Conservative European MPs said. "It is a stupid and unnecessary operation. We cannot see who it is going to help."

A Labour group spokesman said: "We are with the consumers on this."

The plans are part of a set of Commission proposals for reforming the common agricultural policy.

Cheaper turkeys

Turkeys this Christmas are expected to be cheaper in real terms than ever before. Prices are likely to be at least 10p down on last year's average of 61p a pound, and one supermarket chain is reportedly planning to sell turkeys as a "loss leader" at 48p a pound.

The reasons are a combination of oversupply, tough competition between supermarkets, and a growing volume of imports, particularly from France, since the ban was lifted at the behest of the European Court.

The price war will mainly concern frozen turkeys, with nearly 750,000 birds still in store since last Christmas. But inevitably prices of fresh turkeys will also be affected. Of the 10 million turkeys eaten

every Christmas about two million are fresh.

The good news for consumers could mean financial disaster for producers, already burdened with ever-rising feed costs. Feed is estimated to account for about three quarters of the cost of poultry production.

The Farmers' Union of Wales said yesterday that many small poultry producers were likely to be forced out of business, leaving production in the hands of large industrial units.

Mr Raymond Twiddle, chairman of the British Turkey Federation, said that it was the federation's policy never to comment on retail prices. But there was no doubt that turkey would be a very competitive buy this Christmas.

Detectives face 44 charges

Three regional crime squad detectives faced a total of 44 charges for alleged conspiracy and other offences at committal proceedings at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday.

They are Det Sergeant R Forster, aged 44, of Carlton Mount, Yeasdale, West Yorkshire, Det Inspector J D Griffin, aged 40, of Snowden Avenue, Maidstone, Kent, and Det Sergeant B J Thomas, aged 35, of York Avenue, Walsley, Kent. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Fares check

Ticket inspectors in plain clothes are to travel on buses in a campaign against fare dodgers, London Transport said yesterday.



Royal anniversary: Princess Anne, hunting with the Beaufort hounds in Gloucestershire yesterday, the tenth anniversary of her wedding to Captain Mark Phillips

Clamps clear roads and earn £ 1/2 m

Wheelclamps on illegally parked cars in central London have been a success, with 16,000 cars clamped and £500,000 in recovery fees earned for the Government in the first six months, Scotland Yard said yesterday. (Our Transport Editor writes)

As a result, substantial areas of roadside formerly clogged with cars have been cleared, and traffic congestion has been eased.

Motorsists who find their vehicle clamped have to travel to a police centre at Hyde Park Corner to pay a £29.50 fee to have the clamp removed. The inconvenience has been as much a deterrent as the cost.

Religious teaching 'confusion' in junior schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Many children in junior schools have no idea what is meant by religious education, religion or being religious, according to a report published yesterday by the Christian Education Movement.

Based on research in 11 schools in three local education authority areas, the report found that most teachers involved in religious education in junior schools felt too inexperienced and lacking in understanding of the subject to incorporate it into their teaching. However, they appreciated its importance.

Too often, teachers said, little attention and importance had been attached to it in their training. Mr John Nicholson, the report's author, says: "It was little wonder, in these circumstances, that many children were going into secondary schools with very limited religious comprehension".

The research, which concentrated on inner-city areas, found that secondary children generally knew what religious education was but their attitudes towards it varied.

Many children seemed confused about the relevance of religious education to their everyday lives, the report said. That was because of the gap between their experience and the content of most religious education lessons.

"The children's environment was that of an inner city in the industrial north, and it was difficult even for these children from nominally Christian backgrounds to relate to the Bible-based teaching which takes place in most schools."

Religious and Moral Education in Inner City Schools (Christian Education Movement, 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N10 1LS).

Driver in death crash fined for M5 stop

The driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the M5 in which a teacher died and 21 children were seriously injured was fined £20 yesterday for stopping on a motorway verge.

Kevin Pavey, aged 24, of Irvine Close, Taunton, pleaded guilty before magistrates at Cullompton, Devon.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Stoneman, made an order under the Contempt of Court Act "restricting publication of evidence, until other matters relative to this case have been dealt with."

The case against the coach driver, Mr Allan Johnson, aged 34, from Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, who is accused of careless driving and failing to operate a tachograph, was adjourned until next month.

Safety lids for cleaning products urged

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Bleach, white spirit, oven cleaners, paint strippers and other potentially dangerous household products should be available with child-resistant lids or tops, a working party of MPs, doctors and health educators has recommended.

If manufacturers will not introduce such tops voluntarily, the Government should bring in regulations so that the number of children taken to hospital each year after swallowing harmful household products can be cut, the working party says.

In 1981, 12,000 children aged under five were taken to hospital in England and Wales because they were thought to have swallowed such a substance.

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Administration in disarray over policy on Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy in Central America is in disarray, and the Reagan Administration appears divided about how best to deal with the growing unrest in the region.

Some influential voices in Washington are advocating a larger direct American military commitment, including more men and more money to prop up the regime in El Salvador.

But such an approach faces stiff resistance from Congress, which last week approved \$20m (£13.3m) less in military aid for El Salvador than the Administration had requested.

Others are arguing that the United States should give more military aid to pre-Western Central American countries which are seeking to establish a greater degree of military coordination to prevent the export of insurgency by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Still others feel that Washington should embark on a new diplomatic drive in partnership with the four-nation Contadora group - Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama - to seek a negotiated settlement to the region's problems.

These officials feel that Cuban prestige has been badly damaged because of the successful United States action in Grenada. Washington should now take advantage of the recognition that Cuba cannot

defend its surrogates by giving serious consideration to the peace plan recently put forward by Nicaragua.

No one in Washington is attempting any longer to disguise how grave the military situation is in El Salvador. The modest advances achieved by the Salvadoran Army earlier this year have evaporated as the left-wing guerrillas once more seize the initiative. At the same time United States officials are dismayed by a resurgence in killings by government-condoned right-wing death squads.

Even such a pronounced Administration hawk as Mr Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Defence Policy, who has just returned from a tour of Central America, has conceded that the war is not going well.

His answer is for the United States to provide "tens of millions of dollars worth" of additional military aid, particularly helicopters so that the Salvadoran Army can be made more mobile.

He is also advocating more assistance to El Salvador's pre-Western neighbours and a stepping-up of United States military manoeuvres in the region.

Speaking on his return to Washington, Mr Ikle said the United States is to send 1,000 combat engineers to Costa Rica for "civil action" such as road-building.

Unity bid by 7 parties in Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A potential new alignment of "internal" political parties has emerged in Namibia, the vast, mineral-rich territory still illegally occupied and administered by South Africa. It could prove an embarrassment to Pretoria.

A Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of seven of Namibia's most important non-Swapo political groups was publicly launched last weekend.

The Angola-based Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organisation), which has been waging a sporadic guerrilla war against South Africa forces in Namibia for more than 15 years, has denounced the MPC as an "anti-Swapo front" and "another South African puppet show".

Observers in Windhoek, however, believe that the MPC is a genuinely independent initiative.

Strauss party sends ultimatum to Kohl

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An open quarrel in the increasingly frosty relations between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union erupted at the weekend, with the CSU virtually sending the Chancellor an ultimatum to create a cabinet post for its powerful chairman, Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Herr Gerold Tandler, the acting CSU party secretary, said it had been a mistake not to include Herr Strauss in the cabinet in March, and called on the Chancellor to correct this. Politicians here see behind these remarks an open bid for power by Herr Strauss, the ultimatum of increasing pressure from Bavaria on Bonn.

Indians run gauntlet in Durban

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Police yesterday arrested more than 40 placard-carrying protesters and dispersed several hundred others gathered outside the city hall in Durban to heckle members of the Indian community as they arrived to hear Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

The meeting was organized by Mr Anandlal Rajbanshi, an Indian politician who favours participation in South Africa's new constitution.

He hopes to become the first Prime Minister of the House of Delegates, the Indian constituent of the segregated three-chamber parliament for whites, mixed-race, coloureds and Indians, which was approved by South Africa's whites.

Mr Rajbanshi undoubtedly speaks for a considerable number of conservative, middle-class Indians.



Kenya farewell: President Moi escorting the Queen past tribal dancers at the departure ceremony at Nairobi airport.

Big Bangladesh welcome for the Queen

From Michael Hanly, Dhaka

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the capital of Bangladesh from Kenya late last night to an enthusiastic welcome by several hundred thousand people.

Despite the lateness of the hour, a goodnatured crowd - mostly male lined the nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the centre of Dhaka.

The Queen, in a powder blue dress with a design of cyclamens, and a matching broad brimmed hat, was greeted by the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh Lieutenant-General Hussain Ershad, and the man he put in as president, Mr Absaruddin Choudhury.

She was greeted by the deputy martial law administrators. Members of the Cabinet and senior officials of the diplomatic corps, and members of the staff of the British High Commission.

The Duke, counting off the British diplomats from the bend in red carpet said: "Ah, you must be the fifth secretary" to a luckless envoy.

After the greeting ceremony

the Queen drove with the President directly to the government guest house for the night. En route she passed several huge portraits of herself and newly installed flag staffs bearing the Bangladeshi and British flags. Most of the Union Jacks were flown the right way up.

She made a triumphal entrance to the city which had been specially built and had been completed in the nick of time, the scaffolding being ripped off and hurried to the side of the road, even as the royal Tri Star was touching down at Zia international airport, named after the last President to be assassinated.

Earlier in the day General Ershad had announced dates for presidential and parliamentary elections.

The military regime, which took over in March 1982 has long promised a return to democracy, but political activity has been technically outlawed since then. Last night just an hour-and-a-half before the Queen's aircraft touched down, General Ershad went on radio

and television to declare: "I hereby permit open politics from this moment on." Announcing the dates, he said: "If peace and discipline are ensured, the presidential election in Bangladesh will take place on May 24, 1984 and the parliamentary election on November 25, 1984."

General Ershad reminded his nationwide audience that there has been a controversy on whether the country should have a parliamentary or a presidential form of Government. "We believe there is no scope for controversy on this question," he said.

"In 1972 the constitution was changed from a parliamentary system to a presidential system. After this we witnessed many sad events in this country, but at least the presidential system continued."

"When I took over on March 24, 1982 I simply suspended that constitution, so it is quite proper that when I am about to set in motion the process of democracy, I must bring back the suspended constitution."

The chief martial law administrator urged the politicians not to turn violent. "It must be remembered that in the general interest of the country we must ensure discipline," he said. "Please do not misinterpret our degree of latitude and tolerance as licence. I believe that any controversy should be resolved through discussion."

It is unlikely that General Ershad's announcement will be wholly pleasing to the politicians, who have been urging him to hold parliamentary elections first, so that parliament can decide whether the system should be parliamentary or presidential, but it will probably take the sting out of a number of demonstrations which were planned to take place during the Queen's visit.

The last time the Queen and Prince Philip were here was in 1961, when Dhaka was merely the provincial capital of East Pakistan - it was split Dacca in those days - the city did not have anywhere grand enough to lodge a queen and so a royal guest house was speedily erected just before she came.

Heavy jail sentences for 23 in Turkey

Ankara - After a controversial trial lasting nearly a year and a half 23 leading members of the Turkish Peace Association were jailed yesterday by an Istanbul military court for "founding a clandestine organization to wage class struggle".

Of the 30 defendants, who included well-known journalists, writers, former MPs, jurists and artists, 18 were sentenced to eight years in prison while five others received five years. The court acquitted another five. Two are at large and had been tried in absentia.

Man who sold wife jailed

Peking (AFP) - A teacher was jailed for 15 years in south-west China for selling women, including his own wife, several times.

The Guangming Daily reported that the wife had returned to her husband after each sale, leaving the buyers empty-handed. She was sentenced to 14 years.

Marxist wins

Lima (Reuters) - Peru's leftist Government faced a crushing defeat last night in municipal elections in which a Marxist headed for certain victory in Lima's mayoral poll. His rivals conceded defeat and the opposition made gains in the provinces.

Danube ban

Vienna (AP) - The state-owned Danube Steamship Company announced that it will suspend cargo and barge traffic today on the Danube for the first time in more than 20 years of low water levels.

Correction

In the interview with Mr Tugut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, published on Saturday, Mr Ozal was asked if he regarded Cyprus as part of the Turkish Motherland. His reply should have read: "No, there is a Turkish federation state of Cyprus there."

If this state declared its independence, he added, "we will support them because they have waited so long." If a solution could not be found, "they have every right, whatever they do." The time left for a solution to the Cyprus problem was limited.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Every time I have come to Washington during the Reagan Administration, I have been aware of a subtle change in the balance of power among the President's principal advisers.

First there was the apparently harmonious and equal sharing of influence among the triumvirate of Mr Ed Meese, Mr Jim Baker and Mr Michael Deaver. Then Mr Meese seemed to become preeminent. "Mr Reagan's Prime Minister" was the fashionable description. But he could not sustain his dominance, and there followed a period of bitter conflict which seriously damaged the Administration.

When Mr William Clark became the National Security Adviser, the triumvirate became a quartet. Indeed, many people at that time suspected that Mr Clark, who had been Mr Reagan's first chief of staff in California, would shortly replace Mr Baker as chief of staff in the White House and concentrate power in his own hands.

Now it is quite different. Not only has Mr Clark moved from the White House, but it is no longer accurate to speak of a triumvirate. Mr Baker has formed a close alliance with Mr Deaver and has become the dominant adviser - more so than Mr Meese ever was because he is far more accomplished in the exercise of bureaucratic power. He is, in Washington terms, a highly effective operator. This is freely acknowledged on all sides within the Administration, by Mr Baker's supporters and opponents alike.

His rise is of wider significance than a mere power-play of personalities. It tells us something about the nature of the Administration because Mr Baker is not one of Mr Reagan's California cronies. He is not even a long-term Reaganite. He managed President Ford's reelection campaign in 1976 against the challenge first to Mr Reagan and then to Mr Carter. In 1980, as Mr George Bush's campaign manager, he was organising the principal opposition to Mr Reagan's drive for the Republican nomination.

That Mr Baker should ever have become one of Mr Reagan's principal advisers was remarkable. His further advance is illuminating.

His power is not absolute. When Mr Clark moved from the post of National Security Adviser last month it was reported that Mr Baker wished to succeed him, with Mr Deaver taking Mr Baker's place as chief of staff. This might not have enhanced Mr Baker's personal authority directly, but together they would then have exercised the principal influence over the whole range of the Administration's activities.

This report is confirmed by highly placed Administration sources. But the opposition to Mr Baker's idea - from Mr Clark himself, Mr Meese, Mr Weinberger, Mrs Kirkpatrick and Mr Casey, the director of the CIA - was too strong.

There may be further conflicts ahead over the President's reelection campaign, assuming that Mr Reagan does run again. His intimate personal friends are known not to take that for granted. Their throwaway remarks in private conversations evidently indicate that they believe there is still an element of doubt.

I would accept that there is, but I would not put it at more than 20 per cent because of the pressures that will be brought to bear upon Mr Reagan, whatever his personal inclinations may be. Already planning is going ahead to ensure that he could make a swift and positive start to a second term. A good many people will feel badly let down if he does withdraw.

But if he runs next year there is the conflict of struggle for control of the campaign between Senator Paul Laxalt, the general chairman of the Republican Party, and an old friend of Mr Reagan, and the Baker-Deaver team in the White House.

So Mr Baker cannot get his way on everything. But his sway is greater than any other adviser's has been in the lifetime of this Administration, and beneath him there are other members of the Ford-Bush sector of the party in positions of power and influence. Mr Baker's personal authority is not therefore an aberration. It is an indication that this is a more pragmatic, though less united, Administration than has customarily believed in Britain.

It also explains why many Republican right-wingers, who have been gunning persistently for Mr Baker, are not happy with Mr Reagan. To American ideologues he has been a disappointment. They thought they were electing the President of their dreams, and they have found themselves with a more acute political instinct, relies increasingly upon the smartest operator around.

Rift on left widens after Aulnay defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The defeat on Sunday of the left alliance in the Communist stronghold of Aulnay-sous-Bois on the northern outskirts of Paris, has once again brought to a head the tension between the Socialists and their Communist partners in the Government.

Even before the results were declared M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, sought to blame the widely-predicted loss of Aulnay - held by the Communists for the past 18 years - on a general tendency of the left, particularly the Socialists, to lose ground at the polls.

The succession of losses suffered by the left in municipal by-elections since the nationwide municipal elections last March were due more to the voters' dissatisfaction with the Government's record than to a reaction against claims of electoral fraud, he suggested.

Court findings of electoral fraud, largely in communist held towns, in the municipal elections last March have been the cause of virtually all the by-elections since then. M Marchais nevertheless felt able to claim that "no Communist claim that 'no Communist activists or elected representatives engage in fraud; they have never done so and never will'".

M Marchais's comments are likely to exacerbate a growing irritation among Socialists with the Communist Party's increasingly outspoken criticism of the Government, and a general lack of support for its more unpopular policies.

M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party, took the opportunity of the recent Socialist party conference in Bourg-en-Bresse, apparently on President Mitterrand's instructions, to call the Communist Party to order, accusing it of undermining the Government's credibility.

In the second round of the elections in Aulnay-sous-Bois, a town of nearly 80,000, one-sixth of them immigrants, the right-wing opposition succeeded in winning 54 per cent of the votes, without the support of the extreme right-wing National Front, with which it had declined to join forces. The opposition took only 40 per cent of the vote in the 1981 presidential elections.

Before the 1983 municipal elections, the Communists controlled 65 of the 242 towns of more than 3,500 inhabitants in the so-called "Red Belt" of the Ile de France around Paris; now it controls only 37.

Way clear for poison oil trial

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A judicial investigation lasting more than two years has cleared the way for the trial of 31 people accused in connexion with the toxic cooking oil that killed hundreds in Spain and made tens of thousands sick.

Madrid legal sources said, however, that no date has yet been set for the trial, and, because of its complexity and the number of people involved, it may not take place for another year or more.

Of the 31 charged with offences against public health, four are missing and are presumed to have fled the country. Ten others are in prison pending trial. The remainder are free on bail. Some also face charges of fraud, industrial piracy (the use of brands and symbols without authorisation) and the falsification of public documents.

The first of more than 300 victims died in June 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid. More than 20,000 Spaniards were affected.

The poisoning occurred among families which bought what was sold as pure olive oil at bargain prices. It turned out to be processed rape seed oil originally intended for industrial use.

Druze shell Beirut civilians

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The cancellation of President Gemayel's visit to Damascus yesterday coincided with an immediate deterioration in security around Beirut, with Druze militias firing rockets and shells on to civilian districts of east Beirut, and Christian Phalangists refusing to attend the daily meeting of the ceasefire committee in the city suburbs.

A good example of the war fever which is now gripping Beirut could be found in a front page article in the daily paper *Al-Safir* which announced yesterday that American Marines had stationed batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles opposite the Syrian front line around Aqoura high in the mountains north east of the capital but when I drove 6,000ft up to the snow line at Aqoura yesterday, I found only goat herds, five villagers and eight Lebanese soldiers huddling from the cold

as usual US Marine spokesmen refuse to comment on the flights other than to say that they were for reconnaissance purposes.

While Damascus radio announced yesterday that President Assad had been taken to hospital suffering from appendicitis and that his foreign minister would visit Beirut on Thursday, Mr Gemayel continued his talks with Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's new Middle East envoy.

In Israeli-occupied Lebanon, there was also an increase in attacks on Israeli forces, in the most dramatic of which a 26-year-old Shia muslim threw a hand-grenade at Israeli troops checking pedestrians crossing the Awali River bridge outside Sidon.

The Israelis shot him dead, although further south a gunman fired several shots at Israeli troops and escaped in a car. Two Israeli soldiers had a bomb left beside a road east of Tyre that exploded as they passed in their vehicle.

While there is almost certainly no coordination between guerrilla activity in the south and that around Beirut, the general increase in violence and the constant postponement of the second round of reconciliation talks in Geneva is helping to maintain the suspicion that some new war is about to break out in Lebanon.

For several hours before dawn yesterday American reconnaissance jets again flew at low level over Beirut, although

not far from the ruins of a Roman temple.

On a plateau above the village almost covered in cloud, the Lebanese Army has dug in three tanks, but there were no marines and no missiles.

In the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, the tentative ceasefire agreed last week continued to hold and more shops in the city opened yesterday, although shells fell again on the Baddawi Palestinian camp where Mr Yassir Arafat's guerrillas are still holding a line against Syrian troops and Palestinian dissidents.



Words of wisdom: An elderly Arafat supporter discusses the troubles with a young compatriot.

Crucial Italian vote on missiles

From Peter Nichols, Rome

thing totally new would have to be faced because loyalty to the western alliance, in particular towards the United States, has been hitherto an unquestioned foundation of Italian foreign policy.

Why should there be a debate at the last minute when Parliament decided in 1979 that the missiles would be accepted if negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union proved ineffectual? Signor Francesco Cossiga, Prime Minister in 1979 who steered the agreement of missiles through Parliament, feels that the new debate is justified. He points out that there have been various changes in European politics in the intervening four years.

Police are keeping a close

watch around Parliament to discourage demonstrators. The debate in a sense is crucial because the missiles issue has been brought home to public opinion in a way that was not so earlier. The Government is expected to emerge with a sound majority.

● ATHENS: Greece will go ahead with the plan to sponsor a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, confident that Bulgaria will not deploy Soviet nuclear weapons in retaliation for the signing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe following weekend discussions between Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President, and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister of Greece, in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria. (Mario Modiano writes.)

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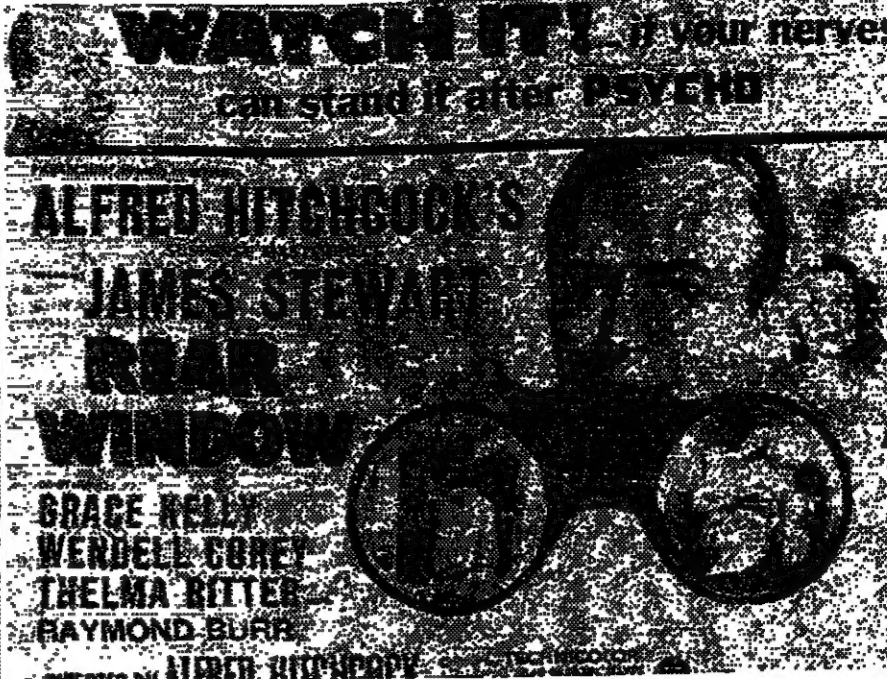
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Someone had to make it simpler.

SPECTRUM

Return of the missing Hitchcocks



For many years, five classic Alfred Hitchcock thrillers have been kept off cinema screens. Peter Waymark reports their reappearance

Alfred Hitchcock was a frugal man, probably as a result of his Jesuit upbringing. His daughter Patricia says: "He did not go in for fancy cars, racehorses, yachts or any of the other Hollywood accoutrements. He was very, very conservative and used to say, 'I never want to risk anything.'"

When he died in 1980, he left considerable wealth, mainly in stocks and bonds, and two luxurious Californian estates, one in Bel Air and the other in the magnificent redwoods of Santa Cruz. But there was another bequest to his family, which he jealously guarded and which should provide them with an income as long as the cinema survives: five of his famous films.

These were pictures he had removed from circulation several years before, ordering that all the prints should be destroyed. Some have not been shown, legally at least, since the 1960s, and their long disappearance has led them to be dubbed "the missing Hitchcocks". Just why he should have deliberately suppressed some of his most admired work for so long is the final Hitchcock mystery.

The five include two of the best he ever made in his 50 years as a director, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo*. Another, *The Trouble With Harry*, was one of his personal favourites. The others are *Rope*, with its intriguing experiment with the 10-minute takes, and the 1956 remake of his popular British thriller of the 1930s, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*.

Good news for Hitchcock buffs is that after protracted negotiations, Universal has bought the world rights to the five for a sum unofficially put at \$6m; and that the films are once more available to cinemas and to television. The story of their disappearance and eventual reemergence has as many twists and turns as a vintage Hitchcock plot.

Apart from *Rope*, the films were made in the 1950s under a deal with Paramount which stipulated that ownership of the titles would revert to Hitchcock eight years after their first cinema release. It is unusual for directors to own their films, but Hitchcock's case was not unique. Chaplin is probably the supreme example of director-owners and, more

recently, Stanley Kubrick has secured outright control of his pictures, from *A Clockwork Orange* onwards. *Rope* came into Hitchcock's possession by a different route. It had been made in 1948 for a company called Transatlantic Pictures, headed by Sidney (later Lord) Bernstein, who himself held the rights before releasing them to Hitchcock. Of the five in the bequest, *Rope* has been the least inaccessible and it was shown by the National Film Theatre in London as recently as 1977.

The others have become rarities, much written about by the growing body of Hitchcock admirers, but little seen. Except for *Vertigo*, for instance, none has ever been shown on British television. When precisely they were withdrawn is difficult to establish: even Hitchcock's agent is unable to supply the answer. The most likely date is somewhere in the early 1970s, though not all the films were freely available before that.

In 1969 the National Film Theatre planned a complete retrospective of Hitchcock's work, confident of being able to obtain and screen all the films he had made up to that time. For *Vertigo* a print was ordered from the Cinémaèque Française, the Paris archive, and brought to London personally by the curator, Henri Langlois. But when formal application was made to Hitchcock to show the film, the answer was that permission would be granted only if the source of the print was revealed.

Fearing that this might lead to an instruction to destroy the print, the NFT declined to name the source and the film was never shown. Nor was *Rear Window*. Neither film, in fact, has ever been screened at the NFT. A further complication in the case of *Rear Window* was a legal action brought against Hitchcock and Paramount to prevent their showing the film pending settlement of the estate of Cornell Woolrich, the writer on whose short story the film was based.

Withholding films in the expectation that this creates a rarity value which can increase the price, is a relatively common practice. Chaplin did it with his features and the Walt Disney company still refuses to release to television any of its classic cartoons.

such as *Pinochio* and *Fantasia*, while they are still judged to be popular in the cinema.

For Hitchcock, however, the consideration seems to have been more than purely commercial. Despite his great wealth, he remained at heart a thrifty Victorian, careful about his money and determined to make the most of his assets. When the films first reverted to his ownership, he was still earning vast sums from his film and television work and it is doubtful, once the taxman had taken his bite, whether the release of *Rear Window* and the rest would have been financially worthwhile.

That certainly would have been one reason for holding back. Another, possibly, was that the withdrawal of the films coincided with the burgeoning of a critical cult that had started in France during the 1950s, and was particularly associated with young writers such as Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol, and which later spread to Britain and the United States.

Though he gave a long film interview to Truffaut which formed the basis of a splendid book about his films, Hitchcock liked to disclaim any deep motives for his work. He was, though, delighted that so much serious notice was being taken of him and he must have realized that the commercial prospects of such films as *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* would thereby be enhanced.

People who sought permission to show the famous five came up against his long-standing agent, Herman Citron, a tough, shrewd negotiator with many famous Hollywood clients. Leslie Halliwell, who buys films for ITV, recalls: "We had been trying to

get these pictures for years. We would get through to Citron and he would ask, 'How much?' When we told him, it was never enough."

The legal non-availability of such desirable films led, perhaps inevitably, to a thriving black market. By knowing the right people, and paying the right price, it was possible to have prints made and to mount illicit screenings. Sharp-eyed devotees scanning the programmes of certain London art houses would come across such oblique items as "rare 1950s Hitchcock starring Kim Novak" which, though the title was not given, could only be *Vertigo*. A code for *Rear Window* was "a Hitchcock thriller to make you look behind your back".

When James Stewart, who appeared in several Hitchcock films (including four of the "five") wanted to show a clip of *Vertigo* during a retrospective of his work at the Berlin Film Festival in 1982, he was refused. Yet in a little cinema in the neighbourhood, 16mm versions of both *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* were being freely screened. It was only with extreme difficulty that the American Film Institute was able to secure an extract from *Vertigo* when it presented Hitchcock with its Life Achievement Award.

By the time of his death, however, Hitchcock, on Citron's advice, had decided to rerelease the five, pending legal clearance and the setting of an acceptable price. Both his agent and family deny a story in wide circulation that he saw the films as a means of buying himself out of a contract with Universal which, he feared, he would be too old and ill to fulfill.

The agreement with Universal to rerelease the films took about three years



Did he or didn't he see a murder? James Stewart in *Rear Window*. He starred in four of the five missing films

successfully underwent radiation therapy. Although there's no longer any sign of the illness, he still has a certain fragility to his walk.

Despite his devotion to Hitchcock, Stewart makes it clear that his own favourite film is still *It's A Wonderful Life*, in which he plays a small-town banker in a position to do some good. It was directed by the equally legendary Frank Capra. "Hitch and Capra weren't all that different," Stewart remembers. "I tend to associate them together in style and attitude and the way they prepared themselves. They both had complete knowledge of the story they wanted to tell and on screen they both wanted to tell the story more visually than verbally. Hitchcock didn't like to depend too much on the spoken word."

Stewart refuses to believe there was a dark side to Hitchcock, revealed in the Donald Spoto biography. "It's just not true," he says unequivocally. "I wasn't aware of it because I don't think it was there. A dark side as described in the biography has got to come out all the time. A man can't hide it from the people he wants to hide it from, or the people who are close to him. I got

to know him pretty well and I don't believe there was a dark side."

However, he does not dispute the famous Hitchcock quote about actors being like cattle - he simply revises it a little. "He said actors should be treated like cattle and when you think about it, it's not such an insulting thing. As an actor you're told to go here, you're told to go there, and if you're not fast enough - and I was never noted for my speed - they prod you. Mr Hitchcock deserves a place in the cowboy hall of fame."

More seriously, Stewart adds: "There was always complete relaxation on a Hitchcock set among the crew members and the cast. I never at any time knew any emotional upset, any arguments of any kind working with him. His routine was pretty much the same no matter where we were - on a Hollywood stage, in Marrakesh or in San Francisco. He would look to see what he wanted in a scene, never through a camera, but as an audience would see it. Then he would make a square with his hands and that means that's what he wants on the screen for the next scene. The cameraman gets behind him and looks, there's no talk,

'Today's audiences are starved of good, classy films'

to complete, partly because of the lengthy process of settling the estate but also because Citron, known in Hollywood as the Iceberg, was determined to strike the best bargain. Though other film companies were keenly interested, Universal was almost bound to clinch the deal: Hitchcock was, after all, one of the company's biggest stockholders and a close personal friend of the boss, Lew Wasserman.

Chaplin also withheld his films for a long period, but when he finally released them, they had only a modest impact. A plan to show the main features, one after the other, in the West End of London was abandoned in face of box-office indifference. The early signs are that the Hitchcock enterprise will prove more successful.

Rear Window, the first of the five to make its reappearance in the United States, was the hit of the recent New York Film Festival and has been playing simultaneously in three of the city's cinemas. In a few weeks it took more than \$300,000 at the box office. A delighted Patricia Hitchcock points out that the film made more money on its rerelease than most of the new pictures that came out at the same time, adding: "Its success shows, I think, that audiences are starved of good, classy films."

The films will be seen in Britain for the first time at the London Film Festival on November 19 and 20, projected in crisp new 35mm prints struck from the original negatives. ITV has acquired the television rights and expects to start showing the films late next year. The five should also be available during 1984 on video.

Unless *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* turn out on rerelease to be the masterpieces that most knowledgeable critics hold them to be, the circulation of these films can only restore a reputation that has been dented in Donald Spoto's recent biography about Hitchcock's final years. If the old man were still around he would certainly have something pithy to say about it all, delivered in that rasping voice which never quite lost its cockney origins.

Additional reporting by Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

there's nothing and Hitch sits down in his blue suit and his tie and waits until the camera is set up. Then he says to the actors 'All right, let's do it.' (Stewart frequently speaks of Hitchcock in the present tense.)

Nor did Hitchcock have any interest in the Hollywood fashion for "motivation" or "method acting". When they were making *Vertigo*, according to Stewart, Kim Novak asked Hitchcock how her character should be motivated. He told her in a slightly exasperated tone: "Kim, it's only a movie."

For Stewart, Hitchcock was the perfect director. Neither liked to intellectualize about their work. Stewart still demurs when asked to define his own technique. In general, he believes, "the important thing in motion picture acting is that you try to develop a character and do it so the acting doesn't show and if you're successful in doing this, then believability starts sneaking in, and if you start to get people believing in what you're doing up there on the screen, then you're in pretty good shape."

Joan Goodman

© Joan Goodman November 1983.

Rope, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo* will be shown next Saturday and *The Trouble With Harry* and *The Man Who Knew Too Much* on Sunday at the Queen Elizabeth Hall as part of the London Film Festival. *Rear Window* opens at the Plaza, London, from December 2. James Stewart will deliver a Guardian Lecture at the National Film Theatre on December 6.

TOMORROW

The local rags: Alan Franks looks at the slumping fortunes of the provincial press

moreover... Miles Kingston

You hum it, I'll invent it

When Ralph Steadman, author of *I, Leonardo*, heard that no fewer than three musicals were being planned on the subject of Leonardo da Vinci, he confessed that he too had had the idea of a musical. He's not the only one. I have been tinkering with a Leonardo musical for several years, provisionally entitled *Lenny*. But during my research into Leonardo's notebooks I have discovered that none of us was being original: the great man, as usual, had got there first, and had the idea before us.

Here are a few of the relevant entries from the same year.

Jan 12 Cold. Got up. Invented the hot water bottle and went back to bed. Thought about my idea for speeding human locomotion by attaching wheels to the feet. Decided against it. Italian roads are too bad. Decided to go to the theatre instead.

Jan 13 Last night's play was dreadful. Today I devised a method of human locomotion by attaching boards to the feet and sliding down the snow. Got a young friend to try it out. He broke his leg. Decided to go out to hear some music.

Jan 14 Music dreadful. I have invented a chair with wheels on for my friend with the broken leg to attach an engine to it. Unfortunately I have not yet invented the engine.

Jan 15 While I was staying in last night, and inventing a two-wheeled machine to pedal round on, I got to thinking about music and drama. Why not, I thought, combine the two and make something entirely different? Musical drama? No - better, musical comedy!

Spent the rest of the day working on a rough script based on the life of Our Lord. I think I will call it *Jesus Christ, Renaissance Man*. Invented pyjamas and went to bed.

Jan 17 I have been showing my script to Lorenzo, who runs the Comedia Playhouse. He is very excited by the ideas and says that if we can get the right backers, dancers, singers and publicity, we could make fortune. This would suit me fine, as none of my inventions has gone as far as "The Last Supper" is proving harder than I thought; the 12 models spend more time eating than posing, and I can't afford perpetually lamb every day. But Lorenzo already wants me to rewrite Act II, so that Judas Iscariot gets a good song and more laughs.

Feb 6 A nightmarish three weeks. Lorenzo makes me have long meetings with backers, all of whom want changes to the musical. Now at last they have come out in the open and say that the Jesus Christ idea is a bit advanced and couldn't I adapt a well-known book, like *Aesop's Fables* or Boccaccio's *Decameron*? I pointed out icily that my *Jesus* is based on a well-known book.

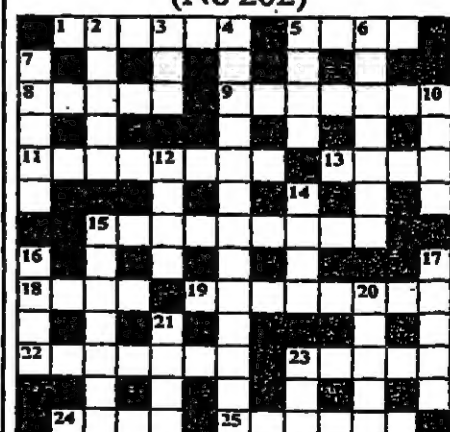
Invented the fishing rod and went for a weekend in the country.

Feb 21 My new musical based on Aesop, called *Cats, Dogs and Lots of Other Animals*, has gone into rehearsal. If I had known it would involve so much backstage bickering and bitterness, I would never have got involved. I have also had to invent devices for raising and lowering actors, billowing smoke across the stage, making weak voices reach the back of the theatre and tearing tickets in half.

Work on "The Last Supper" is very slow. Judas got drunk and broke his arm. Invented the sling.

Feb 27 Worse and worse. It now turns out that two other theatre companies have been working on a musical version of Aesop. The backers want me to switch to a musical version of Ovid, called *Ovid*. Tried to get on with my portrait of the girl this morning. She told me, with that funny half-smile she has, that I was looking in a bad way and needed looking after. "Don't cry for me, Mona Lisa," I muttered, and then found myself thinking that that was a good song-title. Good God, my mind has been added. Invented Valium and went to bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 202)



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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Spanner (6) | 2 Rice dish (5) |
| 3 Retained (4) | 3 Whitechew (7) |
| 4 Lollipop (5) | 4 Scottish reel (8,5) |
| 5 Brief view (7) | 5 Keyword in context (4) |
| 6 Smoothly (8) | 6 Widely favoured (7) |
| 7 Stop up hole (4) | 7 Good-naturedly frank (5) |
| 8 Story teller (9) | 8 Therefore (4) |
| 9 Military land forces (4) | 9 Pleasant (4) |
| 10 Branch (8) | 10 Not as much (4) |
| 11 Deductively (1,6) | 11 Compunction (7) |
| 12 Spicy (5) | 12 Series of observations (4) |
| 13 Working group (4) | 13 Remains (5) |
| 14 Sacrificial venture (6) | 14 Small antelope (5) |
| | 15 Standard (4) |
| | 16 Fruit preserve (3) |

SOLUTION TO No 201

ACROSS: 1 Sarcophagus 9 Grandee 10 Trice 11 PLO 13 Reel 16 Hire 17 Elated 18 Port 20 Pyre 21 Cleave 22 Oaks 23 Nowt 25 Cwm 28 Ideal 29 Ikebana 30 Photo finish
DOWN: 2 Agate 3 Cede 4 Prep 5 Auto 6 Utility 7 Agoraphobia 8 Differential 12 Leway 14 Let 15 Cullow 19 Refresh 20 Pen 24 Opals 25 Clet 26 Miff 27 Neon

REMEMBER

When Sunday becomes politically and religiously tense, then having Sunday the seventh day of the week, observing Sunday the First Day are simply keeping the Commandments of God and the Tenets and Faith of Jesus Christ. . . . Revelation 12:17 and 14:12.
See Times, P.O. Box 336, Rockdale 2216 NSW Australia.

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مكتبة الأصيل

THE ARTS

Galleries

Revelations of craftsmanship

Tom Phillips
Waddington

Bryan Kneale
Redfern

Eric Holt
Piccadilly

Harry Thubron
Curwen

David Hockney
Hayward

Paper as Image
Crafts Council

Helmuth Becker
Canada House

David Cox
Victoria and Albert

Hair-splitting debates on the claims and aims of art as opposed to craft have prolonged many an education and funding committee meeting. Such pigeon-holing is, however, made to seem pretty sterile by several of this week's exhibitions, not least Tom Phillips's rich and diverse *Dante's Inferno* project which is at Waddington's until November 26.

Usually an artist just provides a score or so of illustrations to a literary text, but Phillips has made 139; he has also done his own translation, and made paintings, prints, diaries and work-in-progress archives that are exhibited alongside the contents of the book itself. A team of craftsmen have aided the birth of this

biophilic Kobi-noor, and Phillips lovingly lists the graphic techniques that were used: silkscreen, etching, blind intaglio, mezzotint, stone lithography and letterpress. The images themselves are as diverse as the techniques, yet unmistakably Phillips with their crispness, complexity and eclecticism. The project took seven years, during which he writes: "Wherever I happened to go, from Balham to Botswana, I followed the trail of the hatchet-faced Florentine who, like Montaigne, manifested himself in the unlikeliest places."

A few doors along the road in the Redfern Gallery, until November 26, Bryan Kneale's bronze male heads have an impact which encourages the imagination to linger in the *Inferno's* shadow. They are heads that communicate an experience of suffering and defiance accumulated over long decades: spirits near the ends of their tether, but still proud. At the centre is *Crippled Man*, a superbly balanced and economical sculpture, with just a head and shoulders and one long arm that reaches down to prop the invisible, maimed body.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, until December 3, Eric Holt's paintings reveal a world which is strictly English, with pigeons, lavender, and a tinge of Stanley Spencer in the compositions and atmosphere. Not in the paint, though, which is flat and enamel-bright. Every brick and flower and leaf - including slug-holes - is picked out, and the fruits of the snowberry bush have eyes that peer up the skirt of the girl in the grass with her lover. Some would say there is more craft than art here, though the many people who like the work will not bother to differentiate.

Harry Thubron's collages, on the other hand, will probably be seen by some as the purest kind of twentieth-century fine art. They are modest in size, include anything that takes the artist's fancy - a glove, lino, charred

wood, torn blueprint, artificial rose - and are put together with a visual confidence that makes them look like modern "old masters". Thubron has spent many years as an influential teacher, a pioneer of postwar experimental courses, and these accretions from mainly waste materials are the objects that make out his ideas. But some passers-by outside the Curwen Gallery, where the works hang until December 3, glimpsing the burnt, frayed and torn bits and pieces rescued for posterity, may have their reservations.

David Hockney's injection of time into his photographic collages, so that we no longer see just one "frozen moment" but many moments, intricately arranged, has produced works that are hugely entertaining and may be seen at the Hayward until February 5. Whether it brings photography nearer to fine art can be left to the committees, but the results are dazzling to look at, and one collage, *My Mother, Bolton Abbey*, is a memorable portrait by any standard. The perspective effects, and the deft selection of colour and texture, turn the exploration of the narrative element into an absorbing journey. Proust has been mentioned, but I think they reminded me more of John Fowles's narrative sleight of hand. Besides the collages the exhibition has polaroid composites and pages from Hockney's albums, and, as people peered and exclaimed, it was rather like eavesdropping on tourists visiting a stately home. "If you ask me," said a young man after closely inspecting *Gregory swimming*, 120 joined polaroids, "Gregory don't look as though he can swim very well."

Paper as Image, which John Russell Taylor saw in Cambridge, will be at the Crafts Council until December 24 with several important additions. There was cooperation at committee level here, for the exhibits are by an international selection of artists, and are assembled partly to demon-

strate that the craft of hand papermaking is alive and well. Many of the works are three-dimensional, and some are suspended, so there is a light-hearted, kite-flying atmosphere to the gallery - which helps to mask the fact that separately some of the images are rather damp squibs.

One object which aroused my curiosity was a real branch hung with green paper leaves that had old botanical prints screened on to them. This turned out to be by Helmuth Becker, whose exhibition at Canada House is timed to coincide with *Paper as Image*. Here the art and craft debate seems to slip through the looking-glass. Becker, who is an Associate Professor of Visual Art in Ontario, processes "paper" from, among other natural materials, flax, which he grows himself. The result is a material so hard and resonant that he can sculpt it into shapes called *Drums and Shields*. In his largest exhibit, many of these shapes are strung over a frame of saplings to form *Iroquois Solar Long House*. The gallery walls around the long house glitter with foil, and one is hung with *Solar Forest*, huge streams of cotton paper in spectrum colours. These streams are supposed to signify alternative energy sources, while the natural materials used in the panels link back to those used by stone-age Iroquois and forward to the primitive needs of modern man. But I needed the accompanying text to glean this information.

No text is needed for David Cox. John Russell Taylor warmly welcomed his bicentenary exhibition when it opened in Birmingham in July, and now it is at the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 8. A modest man, Cox did not impose an ambitious will or overbearing style on his work, but allowed the subject-matter to dictate to his hand and eye so that time and again the spectator is quietly filled with the sensation of "being there".

Paddy Kitchen



An atmospheric tinge of Spencer: Eric Holt's *West Newton Couple*

Television Moral science

Sixty-one years ago John Reith, an unemployed Scottish engineer, applied for and got the general management of the British Broadcasting Company. He recognized that, small as it was, a new power resided therein and that he could have the use of it. Not everyone was so farseeing and, by the time others had caught on, the reins were tight in his huge grasp.

His wartime experiences had affected him greatly and Roger Milner, who wrote Reith, which began on BBC1 last night and will conclude tonight, obviously believes - for the first part was studied with wartime flashbacks - that his own world war never finished. Indeed Reith got his first taste of unquestioned power as Transport Officer of the Scottish Rifles, and said that title pleased him more than any of the many he subsequently received because it gave him such power.

At the BBC he strove to combine ethics, as he saw them, with science, carrying out a mission for the Lord. As he emerged last night he merited Churchill's remark about Cripps - "There but for the grace of God goes God" - for his Christianity was of the kind in which righteousness, or maybe self-righteousness, was more easily discernible than charity.

In the BBC pantheon no one matches Reith. His ghost is said to glimmer still, though, over the years, it will have lost some wattage. In contemporary society a man wielding his conscience like a claymore would probably have a short innings. Reith wielded his staff, board and government, building up his infant company into a corporate giant, routing Churchill at the General Strike when the latter sought to put radio in the government's scabbard, attending Baldwin's message to the nation for him and demanding the resignation of his able chief engineer, Peter Eckersley, because he was getting divorced.

It was tremendous stuff. As Reith, Tom Fleming, possibly best known as a hushed voice on regal occasions, naturally towered - and roared - above all. At 6ft 5in he is an inch shorter than his subject was, but he lacked nothing in meanness.

Roger Milner, who tunneled through the mountain of Reithian lore as well as the four and a half million words of his diary, has also done a magnificent job. The supporting cast have to dart from the shadows for the power of Reith even obscures the BBC, but Peter Birkworth (Baldwin), Robert Lang (Churchill) and Malcolm Stoddard (Eckersley) darted well.

The director of this epic is Kenneth Lives; the producer, James Lloyd. Tonight's 90 minutes will no doubt pass as quickly as last night's. One hopes the BBC will be spared a thunderbolt.

Dennis Hackett

Opera houses in four countries will be linked by satellite on December 11 for a television programme marking the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the late Maria Callas. The two-hour programme will present live performances from La Scala in Milan, the Paris Opera, Covent Garden and the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Rare film excerpts of Callas in performance will also be shown. The programme will be transmitted live in Britain, France and Italy and be shown in the United States the following day.

Opera

Tippett's music makes the best effect

The Midsummer Marriage
San Francisco

Sir Michael Tippett's *The Midsummer Marriage*, almost thirty years past its London premiere, offers the composer his strongest chance to win a place among the very few modern operas in the regular repertoire of international-class houses. Since 1955, critics have been lavish in praise of its expressive, accessible and richly singable score. But they have often been less than compelled by Tippett's aggressively symbolic libretto.

In a determined attempt to demonstrate the viability of one of his favourite operas, Terry McEwen, the San Francisco Opera general director, along with the director John Copley from Covent Garden and the resident conductor David Agler, have invested much money, energy, time and imagination in this work. The result, a US premiere, was very nearly convincing.

The apparent story, it will be remembered, deals with a crass modern businessman; his daughter, her lover and a large chorus of their friends; his comic secretary, and her working-class boyfriend - half Bottom the Weaver, half Papageno. These real-world folk interact, through a *Midsummer Day*, with near-naked wood sprites, Grecian ancients, an Egyptian soothsayer and the sublime truths of Hindu scripture.

San Francisco's heroic effort began with a unit "temple" set (designer Robin Don) in the shape of a 40-foot-high white

plaster head, partly eroded, around which wound a floating green staircase: daughter Jennifer's way up to her animahaven. Behind the fingers of a huge hand lay a red-glowing caver: her lover Mark's way down to his animus-hell. The earth and sky around were dappled with layers of abstract greenery, perforated sheets of lime-green steel or plastic. Over this semi-mystical woodland, forever transformed by magical lighting, a credible and superbly trained chorus of about 60, dressed in everyday picnicers' whites, met and mingled easily with the Ancients and 13 lithic, mythical dancers, who leapt, posed and slithered about.

The whole was emotionally persuasive, but the realities of casting and production (plus a

few of Tippett's stranger conceits) intruded on one's imaginative ideal, so well sustained by the score. Mary Jane Johnson's Jennifer was superb: both her departure as her return to earth were vocally spellbinding. Sherri Greenwald's Bella (the secretary) was brisk, bright and convincing as a twentieth-century Papageno. But neither of their partners - Dennis Bailey as Mark and Ryland Davies as Jack, the mechanic - was able to maintain the symmetrical balance of power that text and score assert.

Raimund Herinx's King Fisher, the businessman-father, was played as a Texas plutocrat out of *Dallas* tossing about dollar bills. In Act I he sang and acted more Broadway musical than opera, but he let loose his

full vocal powers in Act III. Eerie partial-amplification added power to Sheila Nadler's hypnotically deep "Sosostris". The role, dramatically, is a departure as her return to earth were vocally spellbinding. Sherri Greenwald's Bella (the secretary) was brisk, bright and convincing as a twentieth-century Papageno. But neither of their partners - Dennis Bailey as Mark and Ryland Davies as Jack, the mechanic - was able to maintain the symmetrical balance of power that text and score assert.

The San Francisco Opera chorus, under Richard Bradshaw, drew a great deal of human meaning, otherworldly power and sheer beauty out of their lines. Tippett's semi-programmatic ballet music and Terry Gilbert's choreography were less moving and less convincing, although rendered by an excellent troupe of dancers.

David Littlejohn



Darkness into light: semi-mystical woodland transformed for the finale

London debuts

Virtuosity marred by visual distractions

The members of the Zukerman-Karr-Lewis Trio are hardly novices. Eugenia Zukerman, the flautist, travels around the world playing concertos while the double bass and piano duo of Gary Karr and Harmon Lewis have been mesmerizing audiences for a long time now. However this was the first appearance of the three together in Britain, and I must say that it was an intense disappointment, not for the quality of the playing - Miss Zukerman made ravishing sound and Mr Karr's virtuosity was as precise and astonishing as ever - but for the manner in which it was delivered.

For it went beyond innocent extraversion. Even in Bach and Rameau (a flute sonata and one of the *Pieces de clavecin en concert*) points were not made but destroyed by over-emphasis and by visual distractions. Such antics entirely befitted Eugene Kurtz's *The Last Contrabass* in *Las Vegas*, a supposedly jokey piece about the obsession of the lady narrator (Miss Zukerman) with the double bass. I found it completely devoid of humour. Mr Karr's exhibitionism was much better suited to Bottesini's technically formid-

able *Fantasia sonnambula* and to salon pieces by Labitzky and Köhler.

A different kind of brashness was evident in the concert given by the Brass of Aquitaine and London under the direction of Richard Harvey. This group is an entirely happy collusion between eminent British and French brass players. Their style is not subtle, even when they are playing Gabrieli Canzonas or transcriptions of Gesualdo and Vivaldi. But you could not wait for a more spectacular sound, and the raw bite of the French players contrasts nicely with the more rounded quality of the English, especially in antiphonal passages. Mr Harvey directed two pieces written by himself, a rousing set of variations on *L'Homme armé* and a less spirited work, *La Châtelaine*. He is obviously an effects man above all else, but as such a thoroughly professional craftsman.

So too is each member of the Amsterdam Gemini Ensemble, a group of six musicians which includes two sets of twins from the same family. In Britten's *Phantasy Quartet* for oboe and strings they immediately estab-

lished a homogeneous sound, with eloquent phrasing from the oboist Hen van der Grinten matched by the balanced, rounded ensemble of his colleagues. Geert van Keulen's *Souvenir nostalgique*, described as "a pastiche for flute quartet", was a rather anonymous-sounding and uneventful piece. Nevertheless the quality of the playing did not falter, and neither did it in Simon Cook's idiomatic arrangement for the whole ensemble of Debussy's *Six Epigraphes antiques*.

The Canadian pianist-composer Diana McIntosh, who gave a recital with the recorder player Dvora Marcase, is a champion of her country's music, and her own efforts are, on the evidence shown by the pieces she brought to London, at the very least respectable exercises in the mixed medium of taped and live sounds.

Her *Tea for Two at Whipsnade Zoo*, for alto recorder and tape, seemed to have been inspired particularly by the birdlife which no doubt lingers by the cafeteria up there in Bedfordshire, while *Sound Assemblages* (for piano and tape) which together with *Doubletalk*

(voice and tape) was receiving a first performance, began to show how the juxtaposition of pre-determined and live elements can raise all sorts of dramatic possibilities. Otherwise, Anne Southam's *Springs of Earth* (1983) was a hypnotic piano piece completely indebted to the music of Steve Reich, while Jean Papineau-Couture *Nuit* (1978) displayed a more traditional link with idiomatic art, most particularly Schoenberg, Webern and Messiaen.

The Martindale Sidwell Sinfonia gave the most turgid performance I have heard of Mozart's glorious "Linz" Symphony, as well as a ragged accompaniment to Haydn's First Violin Concerto. This was not the fault of the players (their leader, Diana Cummings, provided a meticulous and beautifully shaped reading of the solo part in the Haydn) but of the conductor, Martindale Sidwell himself, who sadly had the power neither to co-ordinate (witness the disastrous close of the cadenzas in the Haydn) nor, more important, to inspire.

Stephen Pettitt

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sibelius's Second Symphony may not aspire to the intellectual heights or the concentrated power of his Fourth and Seventh symphonies, but my goodness it makes up for that with its broad, almost Brucknerian vision of the relationship between mankind and his world. On Sunday that sometimes erratic partnership of Yuri Temirkanov and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra got the work just about right.

Temirkanov's realization, at once both feverish and spacious, was helped considerably by some impassioned yet disciplined string playing, the like of which is rarely heard in London. In the second movement's oscillations between ominous slowness and a breathless, timid scampering every note, no matter how fleeting, was made to count. The brass were on form too, both here and in the finale.

That movement may be conventional in form, but in this performance its stature seemed to grow inexorably as the music progressed. The certainty that is established after the confused no man's land of the Scherzo was not merely consolidated, but transformed into something spiritual, lifting the whole symphony far above the tangible world.

Earlier, Temirkanov's Soviet compatriot, the pianist Eliso Virshup, gave a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto that was always admirably solid, and when required poetic. She produces an unusually rich and powerful cantabile, and on this occasion Temirkanov shaped the accompaniment carefully.

But nothing I heard here made me sit up with surprise at Beethoven's daring, rather every revolutionary gesture had been ironed smooth. That feeling happily did not pervade Berlioz's overture *Le Corsaire*, which the orchestra played with all the outrageous enthusiasm that the music, the product of another marvellously individual mind, deserved. Once more, the orchestra was on its mettle, and if in the Beethoven the sound of the oboes and clarinets was on the raw side, here it seemed perfectly in place.

Stephen Pettitt

Gregory Rose
ICA

The behaviour of the live human voice in its encounter with the electronic tape and control deck will always be one of the most provocative and immediately engaging aspects of electro-acoustic music, as the third of four Sunday afternoon concerts organized by the Electro-Acoustic Music Association of Great Britain showed grippingly.

Gregory Rose's first "solo" spot, David Evan Jones's *Pastoral*, was cunningly preceded by the chill resonances of David Wessel's *Antony*, realized with a digital oscillator bank in 1977 at IRCAM. Sound, still

Concerts

but constantly shifting in density, seemed sucked into and out of space as the land lying between undifferentiated clusters and clear pitch was patiently explored.

After that, *Pastoral's* game of human action and reaction was intensified, as the live voice related to another, pre-taped, and to its own live transformations (Stephen Montague at the controls). Words, stuttered from verse and caught in the cross-fire of their own syllables and glottal ricochets, were integrated into their own, and other echoes, setting up a counterpoint of sonic and imotive relationships.

The instant allusive power of the word and its effect on the "orchestration" of percussive sound from throat, gong and metal strip, reached greater sophistication in Tom Enrich's *Savant*. Mr Rose's voice had only controlled amplification here to fill out his virtuosic patterning of phonetics and words, structured through the rhythmic techniques of the Indian *tal*.

This was by far the richest work of the afternoon. The rest of the time was filled with Simon Waters's *Dangerous Liaisons*, a compact, disruptive tape-abstract of juddering and spinning sound, of metallic and liquid resonances, and with Charles Amirkhanian's just a dated and unnecessary West Coast taped solo sound-text, all rainbows, bandits and bombs.

Hilary Finch

Craig Sheppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Some very fine pianists have come second in the Leeds International Piano Competition, but I am not convinced that Craig Sheppard is one of them.

He has a enviable ease and fluency at the keyboard, and a rare command of colour: at the end of Sunday night's recital, "Le Gibet" in Gaspard de la nuit was touched in with an eerie sense that the central pedal

note was being continually sustained, like an open violin string gently stroked while chords shift around it. In terms of pure (or more often, skilfully mixed and variously coloured) colour there was much to admire, too, in Scriabin's Three Etudes Op 65, with each of their conclusions whisked off into thin air, and in Schumann's complete set of Op 21 Nocturnes which formed the first half of the concert.

But there is more to Schumann than colour, and to subject these wonderfully varied essays to such extremes of aching, breathless pianissimo and solid, over-pedalled fortissimo seemed wilful. Musical points flashed past unmade as a capricious quest for effect dominated the playing: perhaps the *forsetting* of the final piece should sound improvisatory, but as murmured by Sheppard it threatened to peter out altogether.

Sheppard commendably (one would hope it might be a more widespread practice) offered a new work Peter Feuchtwanger's *Raga Tod*. This is the fifth of the composer's studies in an eastern idiom, and consisted of five minutes' happy churping around an Indian raga, varied in the long treble solos while the bass held a chord within whose harmonics the treble could rebound; in the final moments, both hands joined in a suitably Western toccata.

Nicholas Kenyon

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MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Sex and the SINGLE breasted suit



Can you still tell an Englishman by the cut of his suit? That phrase rings with all the confidence, arrogance and dash of the upper-class English male, who had his personal tailor in Savile Row and prided himself on owing him money.

Now most Englishmen buy their suits off-the-peg, to a price and wear them apologetically as a badge of office.

breasted suit, with jacket flapping open, has undone the sex appeal of the well-cut suit. The Puritan ethic (and his paunch) came between a man and his jacket buttons around 1953. That year, when men stopped believing in a suit to frame and flatter the figure and retreated into the comfort and convention of matching jacket and trousers.

But a good suit is a seductive garment, and a whole new

generation has just discovered it. Young men, inspired by post-heroes like Simon Le Bon, Nick Heyward and Bryan Ferry, have taken up the tailored suit, and injected it with new style. While the worthy businessmen sit in the CBI conference, just back with shirt fronts exposed in traditional two-piece suits, the young demand elegant double-breasted jackets, or even grand-papa's double-breasted waistcoat for a three-piece suit.

The fashionable suit is currently cut to a low double-breasted waist (deeply with lapels) - although they are getting slightly wider.

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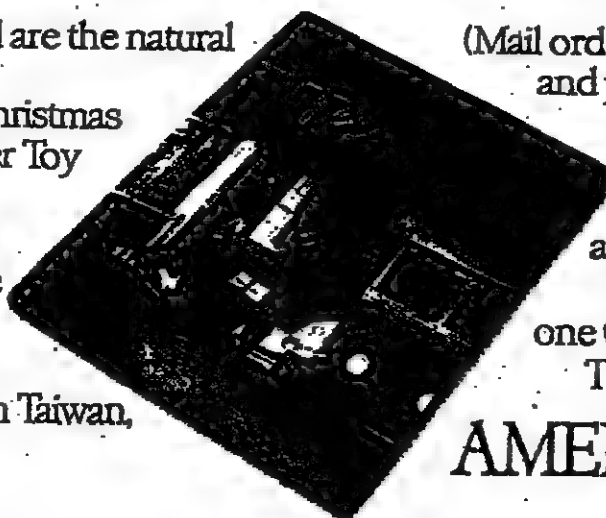


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THE TIMES DIARY

Ministry of unfilms

As the year itself approaches, the film of 1984, made in 1955, is in danger of becoming an "unfilm". When undergraduate film student Matthew Prince, studying Orwell's novel for his dissertation, rang the British Film Institute and asked to see it, he learned that Orwell's estate had granted only limited story rights, and that the film had been withdrawn from circulation in 1973. Mark Hamilton, Orwell's executor, said there was nothing sinister in this disappearance — "the estate simply didn't like the film very much, and always hoped another version would be made". Simon Perry, who produced *Another Time, Another Place*, is currently involved in a remake. Meanwhile, in a truly Orwellian fashion, the original film has even vanished from the film encyclopaedia.

Lady day

Today is the sixty-fourth anniversary of the day that Lady Astor took her seat as the first woman MP. The event was celebrated in the House of Commons by the 300 Group, which aims to increase the number of women in the House. Unfortunately, early guests for the Nancy Astor Day party collided with Miss World contestants on their obligatory tour of Westminster. Moreover, the actress dressed for the occasion as Lady Astor's shade announced that her next acting part was likely to be that of a tragic young woman "living in a fantasy world".

Picture, page 14

Drive-in show

Lady Wynne-Jones is convinced she has discovered the site of Shakespeare's London house. Working from contemporary maps, engravings and other documents, she deduces that the site is on Bankside, "a stone's throw from the original Globe, now under reconstruction". That's the good news. The bad news is that the site is an open NCP car park.

BARRY FANTONI



"The last time I asked, you said your sales conference was in Bradford."

Mac the Knife

Lord Gowrie the Scottish peer looks likely to be remembered as the arts minister who presided over the assassination of subsidized art in Britain. There is, perhaps, a Gowrie precedent here. Greytill, the Gowrie lord after whom he was named is remembered as one of the men in Mary Queen of Scots' chamber in Holyroodhouse on the night her secretary-musician Riccio was stabbed to death.

Cheesed off

The cheeses sent to Strasbourg last night as the answer of the European Parliament's British Conservative group to the annual *beaujolais nouveau* race concluded a gustatory fete cheese. Conspicuous by its absence in the list of cheeses selected for the Channel crossing was Lymeswold, launched by the Milk Marketing Board last year at a cost of more than £6m.

● It has taken a doctor to diagnose an unnoticed revolution in Whitehall. Dr Donald Achevone, chief medical officer designate at the Department of Health, has noticed that documents there are now banded, not in the traditional red, tape, but in white. He is said to have told a conference of general practitioners the other day, "It's been bled white by the cuts".

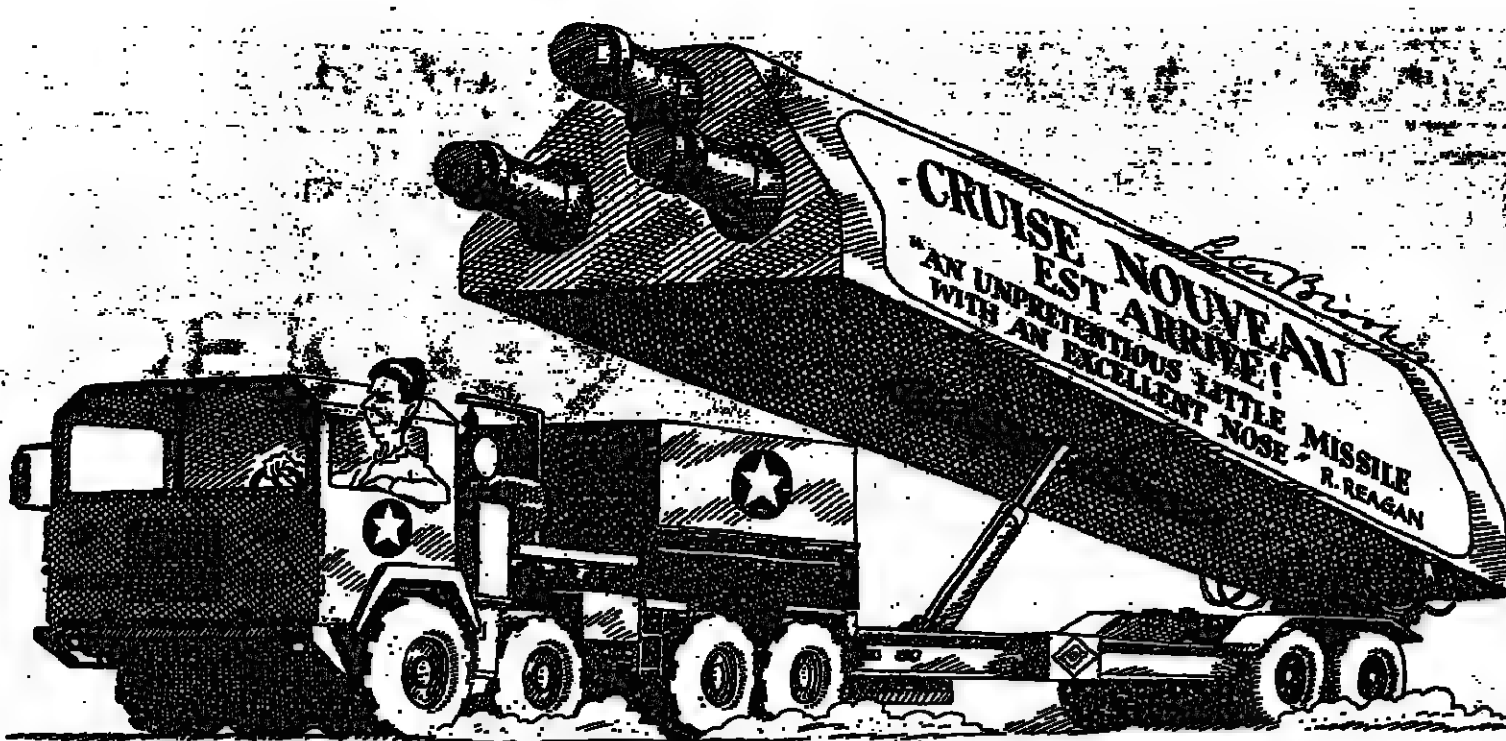
English opening

The Russians are coming to 11 Downing Street on Sunday, not to pick up a few tips on how to run the economy from Chancellor Nigel Lawson, but to celebrate with him the start of the semi-finals of the world chess championships.

The Chancellor is a keen chess player, as is his son Dominic, who helped to persuade Acorn Computers to finance the series. Finding a suitable location for the matches was as tricky as playing chess. Russian candidate Garry Kasparov refused to play Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi in Pasadena, California, and Vassily Smyslov would not go to Abu Dhabi to play the Hungarian Zoltan Ribli. Austria, Holland, Spain and Yugoslavia were on offer, but all were outbid by England, and the matches will now begin next Monday at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, London.

● W. G. V. Balchin's book *The Cornish Landscape*, published yesterday to coincide with the birthday of HRH Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, may not please the tetchy Celts who inhabit the said landscape. Throughout the book the Duchy of Cornwall is tactlessly described as "the principality".

PHS



As the missiles arrive, John Barry interprets the negotiations

Victory in 'defeat' on cruise

"The trouble with the West," a senior member of the US administration remarked to one of his colleagues a few days ago, "is that we don't know when we have won". For the women of Greenham Common and their comrades throughout Europe, the grey shapes of giant US transport aircraft, glimpsed through the boundary wire as they unloaded the cruise missiles on British soil yesterday — their arrival announced by the Defence Secretary, Michael Heseltine, in the Commons yesterday — will represent a personal defeat and a lethal political disaster. To the politicians and officials involved in NATO's "two-track" decision, however, it is something close to a triumph. The most contentious alliance programme for a generation — the one the Soviet Union has fought hardest to overturn in that time — is reaching fruition, on schedule and in an atmosphere of battered but resolute alliance unity.

From that perspective, the impending deployment in Western Europe of 41 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in a Soviet, not western, foreign policy disaster. For NATO, the argument runs, the failure of the Geneva negotiations makes little difference. The Soviets have deployed more SS-20s throughout the talks; and the best deal even faintly in prospect at Geneva would still leave the Soviets with perhaps 80 SS-20s trained on Europe (not to mention sizeable numbers of their strategic missiles).

For the Soviet Union, by contrast, the failure looming at Geneva brings the prospect of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, which more imaginative negotiating tactics could have averted altogether. For Moscow, in other words, the difference between success and failure at Geneva will be one of kind rather than degree.

Moreover, as the Soviet military stumbles towards their threatened response of deploying yet more missiles in Eastern Europe, Moscow is hitting all the alliance problems that NATO has contrived to handle. Despite intense pressure, only East Germany and Czechoslovakia have finally agreed to take the new missiles. Hungary is resisting. Bulgaria is ambivalent. And the Rumanian President Ceausescu is publicly trying to carve an independent policy. Western European governments have already paid the political price for the Warsaw Pact payment may be starting.

Those were some of the reflections in the minds of NATO officials who gathered last Thursday in Rome for the latest meeting of the

Special Consultative Group, the forum in which the arms-control half of the "two-track" decision is discussed.

Two themes dominated the agenda. What is happening at Geneva? In particular, have the Soviets spelled out details of Andropov's October 27 proposal? (SS-20 launchers down to 1,000 in Europe; a sort of freeze on deployments in the Soviet Far East; an agreement to separate SS-20s on arms control from necessary NATO cuts in Pershing 2s.)

In Geneva, the talks have been into a sharp, while Moscow presents a walk-out. The near-paralysis of the decision-making process in the prolonged gestation of Andropov's October 27 proposal is evident still.

When the chief US negotiator, Paul Nitze, read Andropov's offer, it was published in the press of an interview in Pravda — he said to his associate number in Geneva, Val Kvititsky, that he presumed the Soviet delegation was in a position to table this proposal as a formal document. Kvititsky pushed across the table the Pravda text, that was all he had. Even now, more than two weeks later, no formal document has appeared from the Soviet delegation.

Questioning by Nitze has clarified the central point in the offer, however. The cutting of the European SS-20s to 140 is geared to the size of the British and French forces.

The Soviets would never, in practice, bring their SS-20s down to anywhere near 140, because any programme of reductions would soon be undermined by the rising tide of further SS-20 deployments to match British and French efforts. So the Andropov offer turns out to be a sort of arithmetic sleight-of-hand.

But it was the offer's lack of impact in Western Europe which weighed most with the NATO officials in Rome. Given that, does Western European opinion still expect its governments to make one last effort to get an agreement?

The SCO does not make decisions. Rather, it is another of its members once described it, "a giant ear into which the Europeans shout messages to Washington". But the consensus among European officials at the meeting was that a last offer would be helpful, particularly to Bonn, but is not essential.

According to others at the meeting, the British were ambivalent. And the American team reserved its position, because back in Washington, there is real oppo-

sition to any further offer by NATO — opposition which would have to be overcome if President Reagan is to be persuaded.

Not that any NATO initiative at this stage would represent real movement. The debate is really whether it is worth the West putting figures to the proposal announced by President Reagan on September 26. (This conceded the Soviet demand for limits on aircraft; and not fully to match SS-20s in the Soviet Far East, and made clear that the US would not include reductions in Pershing 2s in NATO deployments.)

The US has been copiously prepared by the US State Department. It goes for this: a limit of 600 missile warheads, of no more than 200 SS-20s, and these launchers to be limited to a range of Western Europe and the Soviet Far East. With the US agreeing not to exceed the Soviet Far East deployment and to a limit of 300 SS-20s, the pattern would look like this:

	Soviet Union	NATO
Europe	180 warheads on 38 Pershing 2s and 144 cruise missiles (which means 36 cruise missile launchers, each having four missiles)	180 warheads on 38 Pershing 2s and 144 cruise missiles (which means 36 cruise missile launchers, each having four missiles)
Far East	90 warheads on 30 SS-20s	None

This option has received support in Bonn. Chancellor Kohl has given it muted public blessing — and at the SCO it attracted some kind words. But critics pointed to two defects. First, 600 warheads is far too high a figure, as to make a nonsense of any notion of arms control. And the half-and-half split proposed for the Soviets' western and eastern entitlements gives Moscow too free a ride in the Far East, which would alarm Japan.

Right now, the Soviet Union has 243 SS-20s within range of Europe (with some Washington sources insisting that a further nine SS-20s could be deployed on another site at any time; plus 117 or 126 SS-20s deployed in the East (the total depending on whether you count an operational site over which there is some dispute within the Washington intelligence community). The ratio of western to eastern deployments is thus more nearly 2:1 than 1:1.

So a different set of figures was

discussed in Rome. Instead of a global total of 600 warheads, the American team floated the idea of 270. And the Soviets would be required to split these between west and east in its current ratio of 2:1. But, as in the plan emanating from Geneva, the West would still offer to cut its Pershing 2s to 36.

That would give the following pattern:

	Soviet Union	NATO
Europe	180 warheads on 38 Pershing 2s and 144 cruise missiles (which means 36 cruise missile launchers, each having four missiles)	180 warheads on 38 Pershing 2s and 144 cruise missiles (which means 36 cruise missile launchers, each having four missiles)
Far East	90 warheads on 30 SS-20s	None

The Rome meeting did not discuss aircraft numbers. Washington has played around with other possible divisions between east and west. But the one above is that favoured by those in Washington — mainly in the State Department — who want a last public effort.

But there is powerful opposition in Washington to any offer — opposition led by Defence Secretary Weinberger — on the grounds that it is foolish for the West to start, in effect, negotiating with itself in the absence of a possible Soviet response.

Even the advocates of a new offer do not pretend it will achieve much. It will not stop a Soviet walk-out, though it might make a walk-out more embarrassing, which in turn might persuade Moscow to announce merely that it was withdrawing Kvititsky from Geneva "for consultations" or some such phrase. That would make it easier for the Soviets to come back to Geneva in the New Year.

In Bonn, meanwhile, a new offer might make it easier for Helmut Schmidt to stand out against those in the SPD who want him to denounce the NATO deployments he played so large a part in planning. Nothing is going to stop the SPD as a whole repudiating the programme. But Schmidt still speaks of a sizeable slice of the German public, so it would be sensible to help him.

In sum, the calculations at this stage are wholly political. At this time the opposition within Washington could well triumph. Reportedly, the mood as the SCO meeting broke up was that it is no better than even that any new offer will be endorsed by President Reagan.

Ars longa, Booker brevis

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

I think we had better straighten out our ideas about literature, publication, book prizes and book promotion. There has of late been much high-minded comment about such enterprises as the "12 Best Post-War Novels" and the Booker prize. Mr Christopher Booker (no relation) was speaking, or perhaps sniffing, for such views a few days ago when he wrote that:

"The publishing and bookselling trade has never been so geared to producing vast quantities of glossy packaged, frenetically publicized books, the great majority of which are little more than rubbish... Most of those engaged in the 'book business' have been swept up into a self-deluding charade which has... little to do with the real merits of literature."

At the same time Mr Nicholas de Jongh, taking a welcome break from his normal weekly announcement that the Royal Shakespeare Company is about to close down for lack of funds, devoted himself to a theme nowadays heard at least as frequently as Mr Booker's: he declared that the Arts Council's Literature Department, Margherita Laski up, has failed the nation and must go, adducing as his evidence that:

There could be no more damning testimony to the literature department's creative bankruptcy than the fact that for the last two financial years... the department failed to spend a considerable portion of its grant allocation... In the last two years it has focused attention on the encouragement of readers rather than writers.

bread in the gravy that he condemns the Arts Council for withholding bursaries from the authors of "indifferent work" — presumably Booker's non-books by non-authors. Booker condemns the "sleazy mediocrity" of his namesake prize, and deplores the "huge, fraudulent structure" of the public literature trust to "seek out serious writers far more successfully than the Literature Department has managed" — no doubt with the aid of Booker's "huge, fraudulent structure" and Venenances the "lofty elitists" who have neglected essential seeking, presumably with the applause of Booker.

Yet it seems to me that both of these critics of the present state of affairs are trapped in the same fallacy. The Royal Shakespeare Company is a plant as frail and endangered as the darling buds of May and that it can flourish only if the right conditions — more money in de Jongh's view, less vulgarly, in Booker's — are present; they also believe that whatever the right conditions are they can be brought into being by the actions of the right people.

When the Decca Record Company made its historic first recording of *The Ring*, the BBC in turn made a television programme about its making. The *Songwriters' Guide* News protested at the lavishness of such resources on such a work, and asked indignantly: "Can the BBC find no British work of comparable stature to film? If not, surely they could have commissioned one."

To be sure, that is a somewhat extreme form of missing the point, but in principle the writer was doing the same as Messrs Booker and de Jongh (and for that matter Fay Weldon, whose speech at the Booker Prize award dinner managed to combine both of their approaches). For you see, a publisher — or a Literature Trust, or an Arts Council, or for that matter a committee of angels presided over jointly by Shakespeare, Homer and Tolstoy —

can draw up a book contract for an author to sign, so scrupulously and tightly drafted that it binds him inescapably to produce, under the most far-reaching conditions, a book of the required stature and the required length, and that he will not dare to spend the advance on fast women and slow horses, they can insist that they monitor his progress chapter by chapter, they can demand that he provides photographs, diagrams and an index at his own expense; they can leave him in no doubt that if the book results in a bad action, they will hold him responsible for all damages and costs; but this is the worst and I suspect the next best, no enforceable contract can contain, even as a sub-clause of a sub-section of a sub-heading, any guarantee that the book, when delivered, will be found to be a masterpiece.

One view holds that unless writers are given more of other people's money literature will die out; the other states that unless writers are given less of other people's money the same unhappy fate will befall the art. The proponents of the first view cannot accept that the quality of the writing should be the test for a handout. "The contraction in the number of bursaries — on the ground that too much indifferent work had been supported — may have been a 'mistake'"; the advocates of the second view welcome the suspicion that the publicizing shrewdness of the Booker Prize donors has been the sole basis for a handful of successful publishers and their lucky authors.

I do not believe that any true work of literature will come out of any scheme of public grants to authors, that would otherwise never have been written; nor do I believe that any scheme of private prizes to worthy recipients will inhibit any worthy but disappointed writer from producing a true work of literature if that is what he has in him. The often-made analogy with opera and

drama is false, for the performance arts hundreds of people are required, with complex relationships and valuable time, and in modern conditions these often cannot be provided as unsubsidized work. But for a book, that is required is a man or a woman, equipped with one pen and one pack of paper.

This simple combination will not be inevitably broken. The book will be the least affected by the production of non-books by non-authors. Neither Harold Robbins nor Margherita Laski, neither the "lofty idealists", have any power to harm or to create literature, which has never been, cannot be, and never will be, created by anything but the interaction of a single mind and a single soul.

"What is art," asked Samuel Butler, "that it should have a sake?" We might well ask, and it is not nearly so easy to find an answer as it should be. I rely instead on the *Sieve of History*. Chatterton died of poverty, but his work lives; Marie Corfield died of diamonds, but hers does not. On the other hand, Thomas Mann was a genius and made a lot of money from his books; the ninety-fifth imitation of *The Day of the Jackal* was neither better nor worse than the original, and was remembered a fortnight after publication. I tell you that justice does rule the world, and books are not exempt from its judgments, eccentric or capricious though these sometimes seem.

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Roger Scruton

When the writ of law stops running

For such states, law is a facade, and diplomacy (to parody Clausewitz) war by other means. Such states could not rule by law; for to accept the rule of law is to limit your power, by placing in the hand of the ordinary citizen the only thing that can protect him from dictatorship. Of course these states *pretend* to rule by law. But in any real conflict with the individual the law is brushed aside, usually by a judge acting under instructions from the dictatorship. Law becomes an exercise in propaganda, but when real interests are threatened, either at home or abroad, it is at once replaced by force as the only principle of political movement.

A state that is not governed by law in its dealings with its own subjects cannot be governed by law in its dealings with other states. In the last analysis, it is only public opinion at home that can compel a government to abide by the precepts of international law and, where this opinion is silenced, the compulsion is no longer felt. The United States is subject to the power of public opinion, spontaneously generated by its domestic rule of law. Its principal enemy — the Soviet Union — is not ruled by law, but by force, without legal opposition, and without the kind of public opinion that would compel it to obey international legislation. Soviet policy towards the United States is inimical, based on ideological aversion, and on a domestic need for the "objective enemy", through whom to justify the privations suffered by the Soviet people. Cuba has its own reasons for hatred of the United States. But it is no more bound by the constraint of law than its ally, and no more susceptible than its ally to the correcting pressures of legal opposition and public opinion.

To imagine that you can always deal with such states through the medium of law is to give way to a dangerous fantasy. Law is not an independent influence on their behaviour. There is not, within the structure of their domestic government, the responsiveness to law which would enable them to respond also to the law of nations. In any crucial encounter they cast all such notions aside; and we must, when dealing with them, be prepared to do likewise, or else weaken our defences to the point of danger.

We all wish for that "perpetual peace", in which conflict between nations is resolved by law and never by force. But when the most aggressive nations cannot respond to law we must — if we are to achieve the precarious peace which is alone achievable — confront them at the deeper level of genuine enmity. We Europeans, who created the idea of international law, are disposed to believe that the world can be governed by a mere idea. We thereby fall victim to our perennial illusion, which is to believe that the principles whereby we live apply beyond the boundaries of the civilization which created them.

John Young

A land of UHT and honey

Some months ago in these columns I bewailed the insidious encroachment of UHT milk, an unpleasant whitish liquid which is guaranteed to ruin the taste of a cup of tea or coffee. I am glad to say that these readers' letters have been most helpful. I have now written to the Milk Marketing Board, who called on me to say that they would not touch it.

For on Thursday the floodgates of UHT milk were opened and the first milk in our island history — sterilized milk — or what purports to be milk — will be on sale in British shops. All that stands in the way is the House of Commons, which will be urged on Wednesday evening to throw out the new regulations and tell the European Court to mind its own business.

If this reads like a jingoist parody, you should have heard some of the statements that have been flying around in the last few days. If we are to believe the Dairy Trade Federation, for example, the whole future of doorstep deliveries is in jeopardy, thousands of jobs in the industry are threatened, and the housebound, the sick, the elderly and the handicapped may be deprived of regular visits from their very good friend, the milkman.

The agribusiness is normally a notably friendly and hospitable one. But at a Federation press conference last Thursday, wretched backs who dared to suggest that, if cut price UHT milk was going to prove all that popular, the British industry might try producing and selling it itself instead of leaving it to the French and the Irish, were brusquely told that they did not know what they were talking about. One official was heard to mutter something about having supposed we were all British.

To be fair, however, what has enraged the Federation is not the prospect of a free-for-all in UHT, which accounts for less than 1 per

cent of the market, but that the regulations have been arbitrarily extended to allow the import of sterilized milk and frozen pasteurized cream.

That it claims, is a betrayal of faith. European Court rulings that the continued ban on imports on health and hygiene grounds could no longer be justified referred only on UHT. The decision by Mr Michael Jopling, Mr Walker's successor, to include sterilized milk, which represents about 6 per cent of the market, and in some parts of Britain as much as 10 per cent, is an altogether different and graver issue.

The Federation claims that milking parlours and creameries in other European countries do not match Britain's strict hygiene standards. For example, the presence in milk of antibiotic residues from the treatment of cows for udder infections like mastitis, is illegal, because they may cause allergic reactions or transfer immunity to humans.

Farmers are warned not to sell milk within five days of treatment, and recent random testing showed antibiotic traces in only 0.22 per cent of all samples, the lowest ever. But a similar exercise carried out by the Western Regional Health Board in the Republic of Ireland found the 74 per cent of samples were contaminated.

But that is not all. The wily foreigner is also capable of deceit when it comes to labelling. At the small carton was produced which had been bought from a very well known London store.

To be labelled: "Fresh pasteurized cream from Normandy", whereas in fact it was a cultured cream and could not have been legally sold if it were fresh.

Despite all-party opposition to the regulations, there are fears that Mr Jopling, as the former government Chief Whip, may try to lunge on through. On the other hand he could take a leaf out of the French book and declare that the only permitted ports of entry would be in, say, the Outer Hebrides or Caithness. By jingo, that would show them.



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MAN IN THE IRON MASK

Soviet officials are assuring Western journalists that President Andropov will soon reappear in public. After more than three months' absence, however, it is questionable whether he can establish his control over the Politburo on his return, since his health as he approaches seventy will remain in doubt. He has not succeeded in replenishing the leadership with his own men, and even those who, like Geidar Aliev and Grigory Romanov, were promoted after the death of Mr Brezhnev, are unlikely to pin their career to a man who appears to have little future.

Not only did Mr Andropov make history by failing to take the salute along with the other leaders on the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik seizure of power, even more significantly, he did not receive the normal tributes of a personal nature in the speeches of the other Politburo members in the days which followed. On the contrary, last Thursday *Pravda* carried an editorial honouring Mr Brezhnev, praising his contribution to the economic and social development of the USSR, and to the relaxation of international tensions. President Andropov emerged as merely continuing established party policy, despite his well publicized efforts to

improve the corrupt, inefficient system left by his predecessor.

This might suggest that Konstantin Chernenko, seen as a rival to Mr Andropov for the post of General Secretary, is making a come-back as the central figure in a replacement leadership. Yet he is now 72, having been passed over before, and having since lost important responsibilities, he seems no more likely than other possible stop-gaps such as Viktor Grishin, who is three years younger and the leader of the Moscow party organization.

Mr Chernenko does have the considerable advantage of seven years' experience in the other party body, the Secretariat. Of the other nine full members of the Politburo (excluding Mr Andropov) only Mikhail Gorbachev, 52, and Grigory Romanov, 60, are in both top groups, which gives them a distinct advantage over Geidar Aliev, also 60, who came from Azerbaijan to Moscow in November last year as a first deputy premier.

Of course so little is known about the personalities and real policy preferences of possible successors that the attention to this question receives in the West greatly exceeds its value. Mr Romanov presided over a considerable rise in industrial production as party boss in Leningrad

for more than a decade. He has visited France, Italy and Norway and been on delegations to China, Cuba, Vietnam and other communist countries. Mikhail Gorbachev has visited France, West Germany, Belgium and Canada, where earlier this year he headed a Soviet delegation and made some impact with his comments on East-West relations. He has experience of directing both agriculture and industry. Yet Mr Andropov's career was largely that of a faceless bureaucrat operating in a most unpleasant system. He became General Secretary without showing any interest in travelling to the West and without much experience of economic management either.

Perhaps most significant is the impression of a moribund political system which arises from contemplating the elderly, uninspiring leaders standing on the mausoleum of the dead Lenin, from whom they claim their legitimacy. Even in the absence of the General Secretary, party control over the whole country grinds on, supported by those whose career depends on it, and suffered in passive acceptance by most others. Change for the better in domestic and foreign policy seems as unlikely as the sudden emergence in the near future of a dynamic new leadership.

CALLING ON THE CARDINAL

Priests and ministers of religion, acting under conscience, may feel obliged to take positions against the policies and actions of the reigning power. Thomas à Becket and Thomas More both did so and paid with their lives. The Reverend Dick Sheppard, in our own time, took a stand for unqualified pacifism against the opinion of the state and the majority of the public. Yet he was everywhere respected for it, not simply because ours is a more tolerant century, but because he was understood to be acting in obedience to an absolute religious principle which transcended the interest of rival states, and political creeds.

That, however, is not how the majority of his Roman Catholic co-religionists are likely to see the action of Mr Bruce Kent, the general secretary of CND, in addressing the Communist Party at the weekend, and doing so (as he put it) not simply as a duty but as a pleasure. He declared the Communist Party and CND to be "partners in the cause of peace" and exposed something of his own attitude of mind by praising the *Morning Star* for its "steady, honest and generous coverage of the whole disarmament case."

Mr Kent is entitled to believe that his Christian duty obliges him to advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament and to accept in his campaign the help of Communists and anyone else who agrees with him on the question. But that is quite different from proclaiming close partnership with a political party which uses the nuclear arms campaign to promote international policies generally believed to be to the advantage of the country most dangerous to the West, and most systematically inimical to Christianity as well.

That Mr Kent takes his position in good faith is beside the point. The question is whether, by closely identifying his CND role with this kind of political activity he affronts the good faith of the larger number of Roman Catholics who do not believe that their Christian duty leads them to his position, but may have to accept him as a ministering priest. Earlier this year, Cardinal Hume warned Mr Kent that if CND became more "political" it might be inappropriate for a priest to be so closely associated with it, and that he might have to stand

down. For the time being, however, Mr Kent was not confronted with a hard choice between his religious calling and his CND cause since the Cardinal recognized the supreme importance of the nuclear arms question for any Christian.

In the summer, the papal Pronuncio, Mr Bruno Heim, caused some distress among Catholics by suggesting that Mr Kent might be serving Soviet interests. Yet it was a suggestion hardly discredited by Mr Kent's own reported observation, in an interview in the *Morning Star* on May 25, that historically it is the West that has made the running in the arms race, with the East constantly trying to catch up, and making the most constructive disarmament proposals. That seems to touch more upon political opinion than the consequences of faith and doctrine. Mr Kent's weekend rhetoric to his Communist audience formalises his position. Cardinal Hume was undoubtedly right to give Mr Kent a second chance in April. He would not be wrong now, in the interests of the wider Communion, if he decided to change his mind.

CARVE-UP AT REUTERS

Reuters is known to the public as a news agency, collecting and disseminating the raw material of much of what appears in newspapers and is heard on broadcasting services the world over. It is the most famous, if not always and in all respects the best, agency of its kind. A related activity, which has always been its most profitable, is less widely known. This is the provision of intelligence for and about financial markets. Paul Julius (later Baron de) Reuter was into that from the word go in 1851. He would have approved the nature as well as the profits of the electronic business information services that the company has developed in the past ten years with such spectacular results.

Success has brought its problems. The financial services side of the business is now so dominant and potentially so expansive as to threaten to eclipse and possibly to distort the general news gathering operation. And now the owners, who are the newspapers of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand through the medium of their trade associations or co-operatives, four in number, see a billion pounds or more locked up in this most valuable asset and would like to release it by means of a public flotation.

Reuters has been through several types of ownership in the course of its history. Each change is accompanied by public heart-searching, for already early in the century Reuters had become a national institution exciting protective feelings. The last major change of ownership was in 1941. The war had truncated the agency's operations and revenues. It was then wholly owned by the Press Association, a cooperative of provincial newspapers. The Newspaper Proprietors Association, representative of the national newspapers, offered to secure the agency by purchasing half the shares for £170,000 (its holding is now put at £400m.).

Alarm bells rang at Westminster. There was a short adjournment debate in the Commons opened by Clement Davies. He

said the source of news should be pure and undefiled, a description he withheld from Fleet Street's press barons. Other speakers expressed similar concern at the press lords getting their hands on Reuters. A BBC-like arrangement was proposed. Brendan Bracken, the Minister for information, went in to bat for the barons. But he owned that there was public concern. He and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were talking to the parties and would say to them, "It is desirable on the whole that you should have some form of trusteeship."

Six days later the trust arrangement was announced. A declaration of trust signed by the PA and NPA set forth the principles of the new ownership, "which is regarded as in the nature of a trust rather than as an investment". The most important principles were that Reuters should at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction; and that the agency's integrity, independence and freedom from bias should be preserved. Moreover the trust was to be irrevocable for 21 years. Thereafter it could be dissolved only if in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice its objects could not continue to be secured by the form of the trust in the then existing circumstances. Enter surprisingly the Lord Chief Justice.

It looked good. It was meant to look good. Is it good? Reuters' legal advisers tell them that the trust is not a trust in law but a shareholders' agreement and therefore terminable by the unanimous decision of the four shareholders without reference to any third party. So much for the pieties about trust before investment, easier to observe of a loss-making than a fortune-making responsibility; and so much for the protective machinery. Exit surprisingly the Lord Chief Justice.

The Attorney General said yesterday he has no responsibility in the matter since what ever the Reuters trust may be it is not a charitable trust. The chairman of the trustees, a body

distinct from the board, said they will seek independent legal advice if a scheme of capital reconstruction is put to them. Trust law is a difficult area. It is indeed important that the status of the Reuters trust and the legal obligations of the board (not to mention the role of the Lord Chief Justice) should be clarified before things are taken much further.

The first guarantee of the objectivity and accuracy of the Reuters news service lies in the professionalism of directors and staff. The second guarantee is the fact that a biased, prejudiced or propagandist news agency would not have enough takers of its tapes in the free world to be a commercial proposition. Here at least the tendency of the market is to purify. But the existence of these practical defences does not make unnecessary or merely ornamental the sort of guarantees that the Reuters trust sought to offer. That is especially the case when the present danger is that Reuters as a news agency may be neglected or even smothered by Reuters as a hugely profitable provider of financial services.

Two objects are to be achieved. One is to secure out of the profits of the market intelligence side of the business the financial future and sufficiency of development capital for the news agency side of the business. The second object is to ensure that there remains a sufficient (and sufficiently spread) newspaper interest in the control of the company to prevent the neglect or distortion of that part of its activities.

Several devices have been employed elsewhere with that sort of object in view: two classes of share, voting and non-voting; veto powers of a specified kind built into founders' shares; or - and this is perhaps the most promising avenue - a division of the shares with most of them being floated or sold on the stock exchange, but 30 per cent say retained, with veto powers, by the four press bodies through which newspaper interests now participate in Reuters.

Business costs and confidence

From Mr Martin G. Wassell

Sir, On my return from abroad today, I have just seen your excellent leader (November 8) on the gloom-mongers of the CBI. You do not, however, have to worry that the rest of the world cannot be expected to know of those increasingly healthy aspects of the British economy which you enumerate simply because some of our own businessmen at Glasgow appeared not to have noticed them.

Judging from my own not inconsiderable contact with foreign businessmen, the latter not only have a good grasp of the facts you mention but (particularly the European businessmen) willingly admit to envy. What commentators in the UK sceptically refer to as "the Thatcher experiment" is widely admired by foreign businessmen as an exercise in sound policy-making which is slowly but surely reversing this country's long-term economic decline. I even had Pitt the Younger quoted at me recently by a Dutch businessman: "England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, I trust, save Europe by her example".

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return on capital in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation. The implication of that undeniable fact, however, is that British management has (until very recently) been bad at controlling its costs - most notably wage costs per unit of output.

Moreover, if as is likely, a principal reason for management's poor performance in this respect is that it has had to contend with Britain's peculiarly lawless system of industrial relations, why has the CBI not been more resolute in supporting this Government's efforts to place our trade unions within a framework of law more comparable to that of other industrial countries?

The CBI continues to campaign hard for the Government to alleviate the burden on business of such costs as rates and the national insurance surcharge; and it is easy to agree that a main aim of policy should be to improve substantially the profitability of industry. But, given the track record of British management as a whole, how can any government feel really confident that the relief it may provide will translate into higher profits and investment rather than into higher pay settlements?

Ultimately, however sympathetic or generous a government may be towards business, it cannot raise corporate profitability if management cannot maintain a firm grip on the costs within its own control. The CBI is at its most valuable when it is reminding its members of that.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN G. WASELL,
The Institute of Economic Affairs,
2 Lord North Street,
Westminster, SW1
November 11.

Gift of tongues

From Miss Jane Gilbert

Sir, Tony Bell suggests (November 2) "a national plan to ensure a decent level of expertise in all the major foreign languages".

It would certainly be a good aim to raise the general level of language expertise in this country. But what about those who specialise in language skills, only to find themselves forced to work abroad as there are so few openings for translators or interpreters here in Britain?

There are at present four post-graduate courses in this country preparing language graduates for work in this field (at the universities of Bath, Bradford and Kent, and the Polytechnic of Central London). Most of those who complete the course and who do not choose to work abroad either remain unemployed, adapt their skills or accept work unrelated to their studies.

It's about time professional linguists were given a proper chance to make a contribution at home.

Yours sincerely,
J. GILBERT,
3 Westminster Close,
Kent.
November 3

Lessons of Grenada

From Professor David Lowenthal

Sir, Events in Grenada reopen the case for a West Indian federation. Self-government is a legitimate source of self-respect in Caribbean mini-states, as it is in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; but formal sovereignty alone cannot quell subversion or piracy, of which Grenada has been a victim for some time.

The origins of Grenadian sovereignty throw light on this issue. The British West Indies were projected to attain independence in a federation that came into being in 1958. That federation broke up in 1962, intensifying insular animosity and mistrust. After Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados became independent no theoretical justification remained to deny self-government to the smaller eastern Caribbean territories.

Territorial size had become irrelevant to the attainment of nationhood; a Grenadian minister echoed a UN resolution that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence". Most of the islands became associated states,

The human needs of social justice

From Mr Henry Parris

Sir, Professor von Hayek states (feature, November 11) that he has "no idea what 'social' market economy" can possibly mean. It is a strange confession from an economist and Nobel laureate. But since he appears to be enlightened, it would be churlish not to respond.

A social market economy is one which supplies those needs of individuals which the market fails to provide. In some cases, the deficiencies are on the demand side. For example, the income of the old is usually inadequate because they no longer have labour to sell. The mentally handicapped are not only unable to sell their labour, but cannot use money to buy clothing, food and shelter even if they have any.

In other cases the weakness is on the supply side. Many producers bring goods and services to the market which are in excess of the effective demand. Pharmaceutical companies and professors of economics are cases in point. The state intervenes to raise the demand above the market level.

In other cases the costs of providing a service - environmental health, for example - may be difficult to bring home to those who enjoy the benefits. So they are met out of taxation instead of being charged to individual consumers.

If, as I think, defence, law and order should be viewed in the same economic light, an additional argument applies. They require the use of force, so if entrepreneurs come forward to provide such services, the state should refuse to contract them out for reasons which the news from Lebanon daily makes clear.

Admittedly, the terminology is confusing, and if Professor Hayek wishes to change it, he has my support. But the underlying concepts are clear and built into the fabric of every civilised state.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PARRIS,
15 Murdoch Road,
Wokingham,
Berkshire,
November 12.

Why not abbreviate the offending phrase simply to "the economy" and acknowledge that it has a non-economic as well as a market side?

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Duns Tew Manor,
Oxford,
November 11.

Oxbridge entry

From Sir Desmond Lee

Sir, Oxford has, predictably, stolen the limelight in the current discussion of Oxbridge entry. The mist of the Cam still conceals Cambridge's proceedings and the soil is not very suited for moles. There is, unfortunately, at Oxford no continuous record of one vital factor, the relation between results in public examinations, A and S level, and performance at the university.

The project which originally produced the relevant statistics covered Oxford as well as Cambridge, but they are no longer recorded at Oxford. At Cambridge the record is continuous and the statistics are published in the *Reporter* annually.

A discussion of them and some relevant conclusions may be found in an article by me in the current number of the *Cambridge Review*, October 21. But further study would be valuable.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND LEE,
8 Barton Close,
Cambridge,
November 11.

Clergy in legal limbo

From Mr Stephen Woolman

Sir, Ministers of the non-established Churches throughout Britain must be rather alarmed by the decision in *President of the Methodist Conference v Parfitt* (Law Report, October 29) where the Court of Appeal held that ministers were not "employees" for the purpose of modern employment legislation and accordingly could not claim for unfair dismissal.

They will be alarmed not only because this remedy is denied to them but because the decision has consigned them to a strange legal limbo.

Several times in his judgment Dillon, J., stated that not only did ministers not have a contract of service: they had no contract at all. This is a rather startling proposition, as can be shown by the following illustration. Although they pay National Insurance contributions and are assessed to Schedule E income tax the import of the dicta in the case would appear to be that ministers cannot sue under contract for their wages nor can a church ever be vicariously liable for the acts of a minister.

The position under the common

Origin of the Marshall Plan

From Lord Rolf of Ipsden

Sir, I have not yet had "an opportunity of reading Lord Bullcock's third volume on Bevin, but I cannot believe that his account of the origin of the Marshall Plan could be such as to justify the manner in which your reviewer, Woodrow Wyatt, refers to it (November 10).

To say that Marshall "tossed off" a vague suggestion in June, 1947 "to give a totally misleading impression of the weeks of anxious study by the American Administration of the economic plight of Western Europe and the campaign to prepare Congressional and public opinion for some American action. This included a speech by the Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, at Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 8 which President Truman described as the 'prologue' to the Marshall Plan."

Nor is it accurate to say that "as usual, sleepy Foreign Office officials missed the significance of an important event". Whitehall was well aware that something was afoot (even though it was impossible to know in advance what the Administration would feel able to do) and there had been top secret talks on the economic crisis with Sir Will Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The records of these talks may well be available now.

As for the Embassy in Washington not bothering "to send, as they could have, an advance copy of the speech to London", Acheson records that "the Secretary of State went off to deliver so momentous a speech with an incomplete text and never informed the Department of its final form. I had to try it out of Colonel Marshall Carter almost the last moment over the telephone".

To be accurate about these matters in no way diminishes the merit of Bevin's swift and decisive response.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ROLL,
D2 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1,
November 14.

Voice in Parliament

From Lord Harvington

Sir, I have read with considerable surprise the article in today's *Times* by Mr Russell Johnston, the Liberal member for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber. I am surprised that such a senior member of the House should bring a criticism of the Speaker before the public in this way.

He must know perfectly well that the balance of debate is one of the most difficult jobs that the Speaker has to deal with, much more difficult now with the arrival of the SDP. These matters are best discussed in the privacy of Mr Speaker's library, which is the usual place for such discussion.

To accuse the Speaker of unfairness is a sure way to be repulsive to all hon members. The impartiality of the Chair is a cornerstone in the British parliamentary systems. To allow it to be attacked in this way is surely wrong and only brings discredit on the writer of the article, and those whom he purports to serve.

Yours etc,
HARVINGTON,
House of Lords,
November 10.

Crown Agents

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative)

Sir, The withdrawal of the Brunel investment funds from the Crown Agents in July has led to considerable anxiety in the organization at all levels.

Having watched the work of the Crown Agents over the last 35 years, I consider they have served their overseas clients well. Britain we fit cannot be in anyone's interest that this unique purchasing organization, which has such a high reputation for impartiality and integrity, with over 100 governments and 300 public authorities as well as multinational agencies, should be undermined in any way.

Their value to British industry, particularly smaller firms, is also of crucial importance at the present time.

We must surely hope that such key factors will not be lost in the Government's consideration of the future of the Crown Agents.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons,
November 9.

Fruits of defeat

From Mr M. T. Biddiscombe

Sir, Philip Howard complains today (November 11) that he has never had the patience to understand how to work a fruit machine. I must sympathise.

Since my early years I have been a compulsive player of fruit machines. I first met one at the age of nine in the Chota Club in Rawalpindi. It was a simple affair worked by an "arm" lever: the basic aim was to line up three bells which, if achieved, delivered a number of washers with which certain purchases could be made. It posed no intellectual problems.

Today's fruit machine demands an honourable degree in computer science. I suspect that Sir Clive Sinclair is involved somewhere in designing the fiendish computers that have replaced a simple game of chance.

One machine which I have encountered has the facility to "call manager". It has never illuminated that sign and I have no idea what the manager could do if it did.

Yours faithfully,
M. T. BIDDISCOMBE,
86 Amis Avenue,
Epsom,
Surrey,
November 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 14: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening attended the Association's Eve of Conference Dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Farnham, Surrey.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: The Duke of Gloucester was present today at a Luncheon given by the President of the Institution of Chartered Surveyors at 12 Great George Street, London.

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Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, was host at a luncheon given at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Samak Sundarav, Thai Minister for Communications.

HM Government
Mr John Patten, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, held a reception at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of the European Seminar of the Association of Directors of Social Services.

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Receptions

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Toxteth and the Third World benefit from Methodist hot air

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A new Methodist hot air machine was unveiled yesterday. It is not a mechanism for preaching in the Wesley style, however, but a cheap and reliable engine designed to help to relieve poverty in the Third World while bringing work to unemployed black youth in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool Walton, pronounced his blessing over it, saying it would help the underprivileged here and abroad. "This is the sort of project which is ideal for areas like Merseyside."

The machine, the prototype of which was set to work pumping water from one dustbin to another at Central

Hall, Westminster, yesterday, is to be mass-produced in a converted Methodist church, St Peter's, in Toxteth. The production target is about 100 a week starting in January creating about 20 jobs initially. There is also a training course, with about 15 places a year available.

The Liverpool Appropriate Technology Group, which has developed the engine with help from Liverpool University, reckons it could be sold for around £200, which is far less than other machines designed for this type of market.

The brief was to produce a machine which was able to run on locally available fuels, such as corn or rice waste or animal

manure, and which would require virtually no maintenance. At present the prototype has proved it can pump at the rate of 12,000 gallons every 24 hours. Apart from pumping water, there are also other possible applications, including the grinding of corn.

The Methodist Church is funding the project, with help from the EEC Social Fund and Merseyside County Council. The machine, called a Robbins 500, was developed from a nineteenth century invention on the expansion of hot air. To generate power, it is necessary only to light an open fire and stand the machine over it on some suitable support.



Astor outing: The Hon David Astor putting the finishing touches to the costume worn by Miss Emma Piper, an actress, at the inauguration of Nancy Astor Day at the Houses of Parliament yesterday. Miss Piper, dressed as the young Lady Astor, was helping to celebrate the entry to Parliament of the first woman MP in 1919. (Photograph: John Manning.)

Roedean returns to a woman head

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean, the girls' boarding school near Brighton, will again have a woman head from next year, after 13 years with a male head.

Mrs Ann Longley, aged 41 and a widow, who will take up the post next September, has spent the past 16 years in the United States where she was the founding head of The Vivian Webb School, Claremont, California, an independent school with 30 girls.

She succeeds Mr John Hunt, the first man to become head of a girls' secondary independent school, who is resigning to do historical research and to manage his family's estate in Scotland.

Mrs Longley said she was excited to be going to Roedean the year before its centenary. "I believe a school like Roedean offers young women the kind of education and training they need for the challenges that are opening up for them."

She added that she was very happy about the appointment because it meant she could return to Britain and be reunited with her children. She has two daughters at St Mary's School, Calne, and a boy, Justin, aged 18, who has just finished at Monkton Combe, Bath, and has



Mrs Ann Longley: Coming home.

a commission in the Royal Marines.

Mrs Longley, who is British, was educated at Walthamstow Hall, an independent girls' school in Sevenoaks, Kent, and Edinburgh University, where she read Russian. She and her husband worked mainly abroad, but after his death in 1979 she returned to Britain where she did a postgraduate certificate of education at Bristol University.

University news

Oxford
Elections and Appointments
The following have been elected fellows of the Royal College of Music: Ruth Latham, Fernand Ruy, Glass, the pianist, Malcolm Arnold, Bryan Drake, James Galway, Philip Jones, Professor Kenneth Leighton, Lady Barbicoll (Evelyn Rothwell, the oboist), Marion Stucholme, John Williams, Louis Cruss and Philip Ledger.

Birthdays today
Mr Daniel Barenboim, 41; Sir Geoffrey Clark, 61; Miss Petula Clark, 49; Mr André Deutsch, 60; Professor Peter Dickinson, 49; Sir Hugo Greene, 73; Mr Hamish Hamilton, 83; Mr Averil Harriman, 92; Mr G. C. Jones, 77; Mr Gregor MacKenzie, MP, 56; Mr D. R. Smith, 64; Mr A. A. Robinson, 54; Major-General J. K. Shepherd, 75; Sir Stephen Swire, 86; Sir Roger Young, 60.

Loughborough Grammar School
The Governors of the Loughborough Endowed Schools have appointed Mr D. N. Ireland, of University College School, London, to succeed Mr J. S. Midland on his retirement in September 1984.

University news
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High Street chains boost the home market

Britain way ahead in Europe micro sales

The underdeveloped state of the microcomputer markets in France and West Germany compared with Britain is shown up dramatically by the Economist Intelligence Unit's latest research reports.

The total value of all micros sold in Britain - home computers, personal computers and workstations - is running well ahead of the rest of Europe. The UK aggregate for 1982 was £263m, compared with DM645m (£181m) in West Germany and FF1,383m (£119m).

In unit sales Britain is much further ahead. The number of micros sold in the UK last year was almost twice that in Germany and France combined. Britain's lead starts in home computers, which are responsible for over half the UK sales in this sector which the EIU defines as micros costing less than £500, were worth £94m in 1982 compared with £28m German and £13m French sales.

In the middle sector of the market (personal computers priced between £500 and £2,000) Britain was only just ahead of Germany (£109m v £92m). And in the top range (workstations costing £2,000 to £10,000) the two countries were about level, with £60m sales in each last year, but France is again in third place at £31m.

Although the EIU re-

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

researchers predict that West Germany will soon overtake Britain in the business and professional micro market, this country should maintain a substantial lead in home computing. Indeed, 50 per cent of British households are expected to have a micro by 1987 compared with 25 per cent of German and only 15 per cent of French.

Sir Clive Sinclair must take most credit for the UK lead. But the EIU points to another factor: "The virtual absence of powerful national multiple chains in Germany (such as Smiths, Boots or Dixons in the United Kingdom) explains why the German home computer market has lagged behind the United Kingdom to date."

Lack of support from government

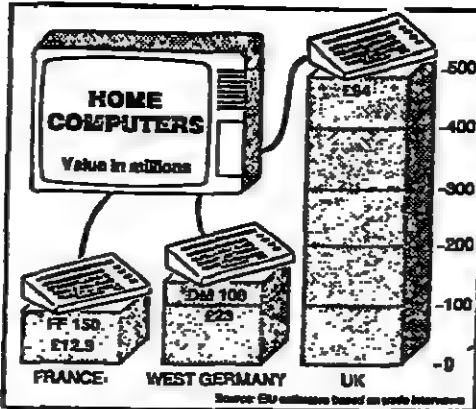
France also has a weak distribution structure. Home computers are sold there mainly through specialist micro shops and several brands have had to rely heavily on mail order sales. National chain stores dealing in

consumer electronics are only now beginning to sell micros. The EIU report points out the contrast between the attitudes of the French and German governments to their microcomputer industries.

The degree of government involvement is minimal in Germany. "This contrasts with the very significant state support given to research and development in the mainframe computer field during the 1960s and 1970s," the report says. "The total investment amounted to a massive DM 3.65 billion expenditure programme, a sum regarded by many - including the present government - to have been largely wasted."

There are no German-designed home computers, and even at the higher end of the market, the indigenous industry has been slow to appreciate the potential of the micro. The only truly German product exported on a significant scale in 1982 was Triumph Adler's Alphastar range of business micros.

On the other hand, the French government has made a major commitment to support the home-based (and largely nationalised) electronics industry, including micro production. On the demand side, government procurement strongly favours French manufacturers. The only home computer designed in France is the



How the home micros took off - in graphic form

Thomson T07, but several French companies make business micros. Their sales outside France have been small so far, but the EIU expects exports soon to grow rapidly, particularly by CII-Honeywell Bull and Logabax.

The EIU studies, *The Markets for Microcomputers in France, West Germany and the UK*, are available as separate volumes for each country at £1,000 each or as a set of three for £2,500.

The Mirror Group will be the first national newspaper company to publish computer software. Its first three programmes are due to come out later this month under the Mirrorsoft label.

The group will advertise and promote the programs through its newspapers, the Daily and Sunday Mirror and Sunday People. They will be sold in computer shops and by mail order through the papers.

Independent software companies are writing the programs for Mirrorsoft. They include educational packages and pure games and will run on Sinclair, Acorn and Commodore machines.

Chinese on a keyboard

China is hoping to make national use of micro-computers for automatic processing of Chinese character information within three years. Such systems are used in enterprises covering transportation, commodities, freight forwarding, financial statistics, information retrieval and many other fields.

According to Qian Weichang, president of the Chinese Information Processing Society of China, China's research into this field is "ripening". He says: "Many Chinese-designed information processing systems are now in serial production and even more are ready for production. Colour pictures and Chinese character computers have already been developed."

"Some subjects need about 30,000 characters and the information of phrases and grammar are, therefore, complicated, making it difficult to develop computers to process information in Chinese characters."

Now Commodore moves into 'give-aways'

MARKETING

Keen watchers of Commodore's marketing machinations will find the latest moves by this highly successful company interesting. They have carried the price-war reported in these columns a stage further, indeed to its logical conclusion. They are now giving the software away.

There are precedents to this: the ill-fated Osborne company, (now going through the traumas of American bankruptcy proceedings), gave away a lot of software with their portable machine.

Commodore's new moves are twofold. Firstly they are giving away the EasyScript word-processing package which runs on the Commodore 64, together with a disk containing six games, to any buyer of the 1541 Disk drive. This represents a discount of £105 off the normal £225 price at which the drive was recently selling.

Secondly, they are "bundling" the word-processing package SuperScript, and the new powerful database Superbase free with a purchase of a complete Commodore 700 system. This means you must buy a computer, a disk drive and a printer, worth about £2,700 to qualify. The software would otherwise have been sold, at £900, so the discount must represent about 33 per cent.

The implications for the user are quite clear, more for less: the significance for the market is more opaque. At first sight, this looks like another shrewd marketing ploy.

The vast sale of the 64 machine - more than three quarters of a million world-wide - has created a very great potential market, which the software producers have found tempting.

However, now they face the possibility that Commodore will cut the ground from beneath their feet, by destroying a large part of their potential market, without warning. Will the producers continue to develop software in these circumstances? Even if they hope that their product will be the one chosen by Commodore as the free give-away, they may fear that their negotiating strength is minimal, when it comes to talking about prices.

Many producers may feel inclined to desert the Commodore range, and aim at some other place where large future markets may be expected. The fascinating question is, how will Commodore get on if the software producers, stung by price reductions, and this latest manoeuvre, decide to desert?

It seems possible that enterprising entrepreneurs may buy the bundle here, and indulge in a little international arbitrage by unbundling the bits and selling them separately on the Continent.

Are the markets really that separate? It will be very interesting to see whether sales soar as a result of all this, or whether the golden goose is due for an obituary notice.

Up to now, a main attraction of the Commodore line has been the support of many independent software houses, whose products have helped keep sales of the machines high, despite the fact that the designs are not at the very edge of the technological frontier.

Barry Miles

DAVID HEWSON gives the home user's view on Page 16

Perhaps Commodore feel that too much money is being made by independent software producers, and they want a large slice for themselves.

Precision Software, who produced these packages, no doubt stand to gain a lot from the contract signed on November 3, but what about the long term view?

Up to now, a main attraction of the Commodore line has been the support of many independent software houses, whose products have helped keep sales of the machines high, despite the fact that the designs are not at the very edge of the technological frontier.

Barry Miles

Big names join in the big show

Compec is probably the biggest event in the UK computer show calendar, encompassing all areas of the computer industry but with the emphasis on business use rather than games, writes Maggie McLan-ling.

Last year's show featured 400 exhibitors and drew 32,000 visitors. This year's exhibition at Olympia opens today with a 40 per cent increase in the exhibitors.

Some prestigious companies are exhibiting for the first time this year, including IBM, Burroughs, STC Business Systems and Cable and Wireless. At the micro end of the market, the US developer of the popular dBase II database, Ashton Tate, is also making its debut.

ICL has tripled its stand space but still has not outdone British systems software house Micro Focus, which has taken over 18 stands totalling 128 square metres, for its annual Software Plantation. The Plantation is a chance for smaller software companies using Micro Focus languages and development tools to show their products to put in an appearance, and it has helped to double the size of the Software Village section of Compec for the second year running.

This year visitors and exhibitors will be issued with identification cards and will be able to leave their names and addresses for follow-up information without the usual fumbling for pens and scraps of paper.

COMPEC: Olympia, November 15-17, 10am to 6pm, sponsored by Computer Weekly.

Most computer users are worried about how to protect data files in the case of a disaster, but in Sweden they are considering ways to destroy them, writes Roger Woolnough. The government-appointed Vulnerability Board, which monitors risks facing the nation should it become involved in hostilities, has called for new legislation on the removal or destruction of computerized registers in the event of attack.

The board believes that a hostile power would have a strong interest in acquiring Sweden's data registers, and that efforts to avoid this happening should be made on a much larger scale than at present.

Many of the registers have been built up in the public sector, but others are owned by banks, insurance companies, and other commercial organizations.

The board says that those responsible for data registers should determine what should be done with them in an emergency and thinks their removal or destruction should be a natural part of defence planning.

Best-seller status has been won by the Suffolk software company, Systematics International Group, of Havering. Its Systematics Accounting Suite has leapt into fourth position in the best sellers list in the November issue of Computer Merchandising International, behind such famous names as Wordstar, dBase II and Lotus 1-2-3.

As these products are, respectively, a word-processing package, a data base and a spreadsheet, this means that the Systematics software is currently the best-selling accounting suite for microcomputers in the UK. The survey is based on sales volumes through retail outlets across the country.

The Systematics Accounting Suite consists of general (nominal) ledger, sales and purchase ledgers, financial planning, invoicing, and payroll. Other

COMPUTER BRIEFING

modules in the range are stock control, job costing, word processing, The Administrator, and MicroFinesse. Each program can be bought and used separately, or combined to form an integrated system.

The software is suitable for use on NEC APC and PC 8000, the Apple II, Iii and Iii, the IBM PC, Sirius Victor, and Sage.

With a clever piece of marketing, Hitachi have launched their personal computer in the British market, writes Geoffrey Ellis. They are offering the buyer of their 16 bit system a two-year on-site guarantee, which beats anything the opposition offers at present.

For £2,595 the buyer gets a rather bulky CPU, a high quality 14 inch colour monitor, slim keyboard, 320K of RAM (of which 128K is available to the user) and twin disk drives. The machine is fully compatible with IBM software and the size of the CPU obviously offers the choice to upgrade the machine.



Wormald's new aid

A new text and data handling development for the visually handicapped has been developed by a New Zealand company, Wormald International Sensory Aids. It is based on the portable HX-20 from Epson and gives a partially sighted person a flat screen which displays the text in very large characters, and with the use of a specially designed hand held camera, makes it possible to scan printed matter and reproduce it in the same large size.

UK Events

Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18.
COMPEC, Olympia, London November 15-17.
Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16.
Humbly Grove Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleithrops, November 20.
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26.
Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1, November 30.
BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11.
Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24.
Computer India, New Delhi, November 22-25.
Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.
Compiled by Personal Computer News

15 years of growth

In computing terms, 15 years is a long time - at least three generations. This point is brought out in the latest edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book* which this year celebrates its fifteenth birthday.

As a method of charting the continuing growth of the computing industry, the *CUBY* has few equals. The first edition in 1969 contained 272 pages, the type size of which allowed only 20 listings per page. The current edition numbers 1550 pages with nearer 50 items per page. The evolving power and size of computers is also reflected. Lloyds Bank, for example, listed four Burroughs and seven IBM machines based in London in 1970. By 1978 that total had grown to 16 IBM, and fallen to six IBM in 1982. However the trend now seems upwards with the bank listing eight IBM computers in 1983 in London alone.

In the 15-year period, the salary of a computer manager has climbed from £3,600 to nearer £14,000 (plus presumably a company car). It is hardly surprising that in the period, recruitment companies have soared from a meagre 30 to closer to 400.

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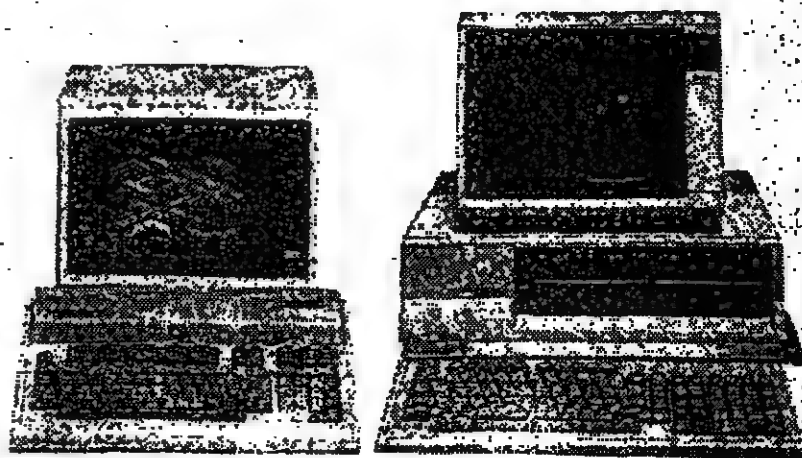
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How free is a 'free' offer?

Of all the misused words in the English language, there is none more misused than the simple adjective 'free'. The home computer world abounds with 'free offers', designed to tempt us into purchasing items which we might not otherwise have bought.

But how 'free' are they? Let me instance a salutary tale, and let you judge for yourself. The circumstances concern one particular brand of computer and one specific piece of software, but the lesson which the tale offers is applicable, I think, to all.

About a year ago, when Commodore, arguably the most successful international home computer company of them all, got around to launching its new 64k machine, it needed a word processing program. This was sensible, since the CBM 64 was a promising and powerful machine which ought to be able to handle reasonably complex small business functions, word processing among them.

Commodore's solution was to handle a version of a program called Wordpro which ran on its larger machines. Called EasyScript, it was a standard business word processing program, or to put it another way, it was definitely not easy to use.

The 64 version does not allow the writer to change his text in the format in which it is printed. Paragraphs and printing instructions such as underlining need to be imbedded in the text with two character symbols which bear no phonetic resemblance to their function.

The problem of reconciling the home screen of 40 columns with a wider printed page meant that anyone using EasyScript could never tell where the program might split one sentence on to the next page, without making tedious circuits through the system. In short, EasyScript was a standard business program, fine for a professional application in which someone would be trained to use it, but altogether too daunting for the inexperienced home user (and I write as one who tried).

HOME USER

David Hewson

At the same time that Commodore launched EasyScript, an individual software programmer came up with the idea of writing his own WP system for the 64, one designed to be sufficiently user friendly to make it easy for the home user to learn, but powerful enough to handle small business uses.

Vizawrite, as that program was to be called, came out a few weeks behind EasyScript, and I might as well throw away all pretence of impartiality here and say that I am delighted it did.

Instead of messing around with meaningless symbols to manipulate the text, Vizawrite possessed some logic. It centred, one pressed the control key and 'v' to underline, the same key and 'u' to the text was printed across the TV on a rolling screen which could be instantly contracted into 40 columns at a touch to two buttons.

Soon Vizawrite appeared on cartridge, making the program instantly available, the moment the computer was switched on, and a 30,000 word dictionary which should also count the length of articles was added. While EasyScript relentlessly insisted on using Commodore printers or an expensive interface, Vizawrite contained a free link with any of the standard serial printers.

Now I know for a fact that there were those within Commodore who were aware that they had been faced with an immensely superior product. I also know their reaction: the company will now offer a free version of EasyScript - the old price was around £75 a copy - with every one of its £230 disk drives.

I am loathe to criticize any company for giving something away to the home user. But is this really to anyone's advantage? The new computer owner who gets his free copy of EasyScript will, I suspect, be somewhat disappointed, unless he has previous experience of business programs.

If he ends up thinking that word processing is not worth the bother, will Commodore really stand to gain? And Vizawrite, which is so superior in quality and competitive in price - with the spelling program it came in at less than £100 - stands to be left out in the cold by the hard sell tactics which it cannot match.

I can only hope that I am wrong when I fear that the best product will suffer because of the machinations of the giants above it.

But in the long run, it is not just the small software companies which suffer when the market turns against its brightest technology; it is the computer business itself.

Halfway through this article, I discovered that I had filled one disk with my home computer musings, effortlessly and with great pleasure, through Vizawrite. Had I been left with no choice but EasyScript, the hardware which printed this column might now have been sitting in the window of a second hand shop.

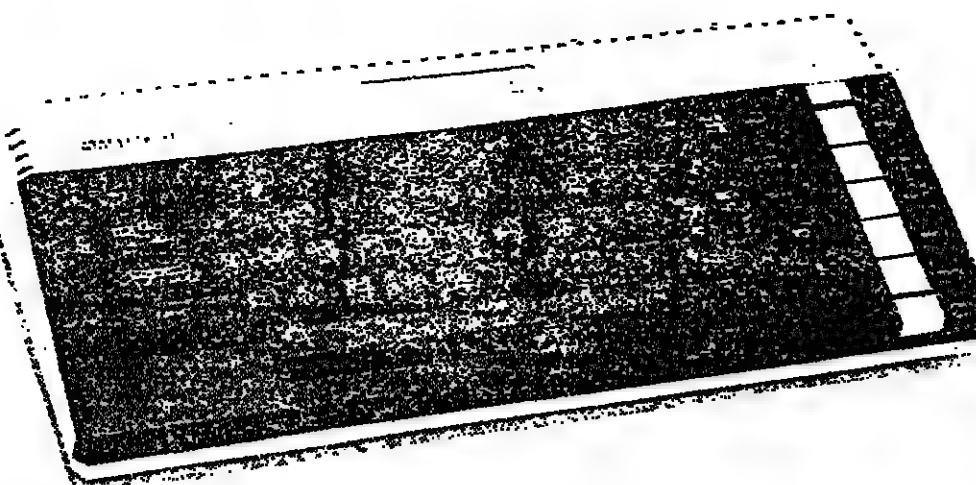
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The Prizes



- The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.
- The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

THE TIMES Classroom computer competition



Here is the tenth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two ATARI 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The

Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and in every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

Seventh competition prize winners

Matthew and Steven are out on top

Two boys, age 10 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer seventh competition. They are Matthew Trump of Summer Fields School, Oxford and Steven Bilton, of Southmoor School, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear. The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The winners were 1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) C.

The winners will both receive an ATARI 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are: Alice Elliott,

Bedford High School for Girls, Bedford; Ben Sturges, Micheldever Primary School, Micheldever, Hants; Garth Vladislavich, Noadswood Comprehensive School, Purley, Southampton; Hants; Mark Andrews, Bewdley High School, Bewdley, Worcs; Mark Norris, Liverpool Bluecoat School, Wavertree, Liverpool; Simon Coyle, Strabane Grammar School, Strabane, N. Ireland; Jonathan Wells, Trinity School, Shirley Park, Croydon, Surrey; Andrew Thornbury, St Bride's High School, East Kilbride, Glasgow, Scotland. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



STEVEN BILTON, 15 (left) is working on his O level computer studies project of a football league table, but in his spare time uses his own BBC micro at home for personal projects and games playing.

Other activities include cricket, football and table tennis. His policeman father is being led through the mysteries of micros by Stephen.

Southmoor school has seven BBC and three PETs in their computer room, where pupils can study O level and CSE computer studies and a few

move on to A level computer science. The master responsible for computing, Mr B W Smith, is keen to see the micros move into other areas of teaching. At present they are used in limited ways in English, physics and maths.

MATTHEW TRUMP, 10 (right) is a boarder, but uses his father's PET when he is at home. He also has his own ZX81 on which he plays games and copies listings from magazines. He is taking the first steps in adapting some of these

programs and would like to learn more about the art of programming. In addition to his micro activities he enjoys canoeing and plastic model making.

The school computer teacher, Mr Rupert McNeile has just opened a computer room equipped with 16 BBC micros which have been enthusiastically received by the boys. Eventually he hopes that computers will be used as aids in general classes, and to this end the school has installed the BBC networking Econet system.

COMPETITION No 10 Arithmetic and other things!

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, November 25.

- The binary ASCII code for the letter 'A' is:
A 1100001
B 0001110
C 1011001 ☐
- 11101011 in binary can be written in octal as:
A 726
B 353
C 623 ☐
- The number ES in hexadecimal is equivalent to the decimal number:
A 151
B 235
C 325 ☐
- BCD stands for:
A Binary conquers Decimal
B Byte core dump
C Binary Coded Decimal ☐
- An algorithm is:
A a set of rules for the solution of a problem
B a type of water plant
C the best used in computer generated music ☐

Tie-breaker

"Octal" is the name given to the number system with base eight, "hexadecimal" to base sixteen. Invent two short and memorable terms for a number system to base thirty-two.

FULL NAME.....AGE.....y.....m
SCHOOL/COLLEGE.....
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS.....
SCHOOL TELEPHONE.....
HOME TELEPHONE.....
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Sudbury, Suffolk.

COMPUTER COMPETITION	DAY 2	DAY 3
WEEK TEN DAY 1		
DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6

Judging

- The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
- Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
- Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 5 best answers to the tie-breaker question will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
- Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
- If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

- All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
- Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
- All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoiled or late entries will be rejected as well as those without a nomination.
- You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
- Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
- No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
- Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
- The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
- Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
- All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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A laser explosion is due at the check-out

Laser scanning may be about to sweep the supermarkets of the UK, including the smaller independent stores. A combination of lower-priced back-office systems, an increased percentage of bar coding (up to 85 per cent) on try goods, and the improving economic climate make the timing right for an explosion among the check-outs.

Maggie McLening looks at one supermarket that has anticipated a laser scanning revolution

back-end the scanners, which harness the enormous amount of information collected to work for the shopkeeper.

Many of the scanning systems are themselves micro-processor-controlled and are sufficiently sophisticated to analyse data on the goods sold, but are inhibited by their output to strips of ticket.

The solution is to feed the data into a back-office computer running stock control and financial accounting applications, but the addition of perhaps £30,000 for a minicomputer system made the idea

impossible for some small supermarkets.

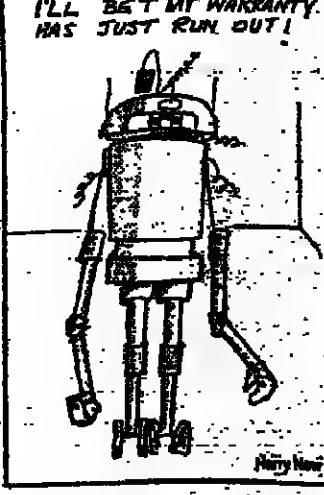
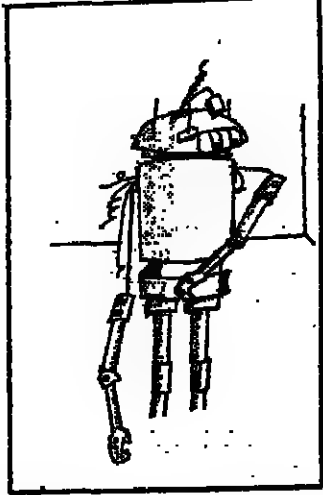
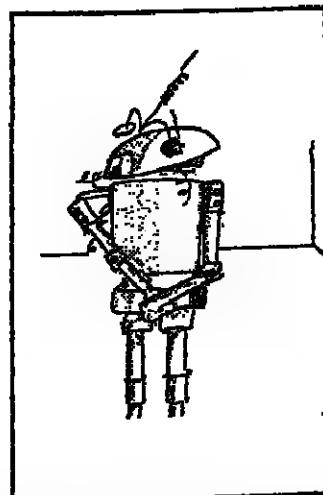
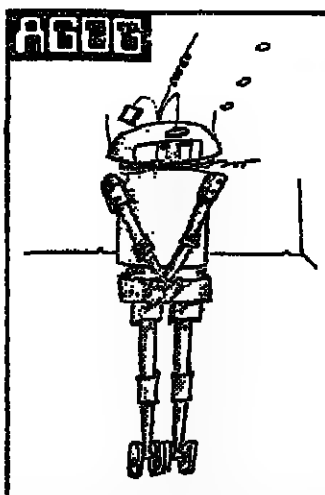
This hurdle has now been crossed by the combination of a micro with hard disk memory, and a second generation of more advanced and security-conscious databases, which bring the cost of a back-office system down to around £10,000.

One of the first independent companies to take advantage of this type of system is Southmart in Erdington, Birmingham, a grocery business owned by the Singh family, who came here from India in 1957.

The family's first store opened in 1977 and rapidly reached a turnover of £13,500 a week, so they bought a larger shop, now called JAS supermarkets, and recently invested £17,000 of this year's £1.7m turnover in five 540/Scan-Alone systems from Datachecker/DTS.

Southmart is a member of the Northern Independent Supermarket Association, a trade organisation for retailers with a turnover of £1m or more, which negotiates discounts on bulk purchases for members, and provides them with NISA own-label goods. Six of the 200 members have now installed scanning systems for reasons typified by Sohan Singh, financial director of Southmart.

"The business has expanded very fast - we are now shifting around 65,000 items a week in



from our warehouse, but the organisation has not kept pace," he said. "Pricing goods and shelf filling took a lot of time, so we decided to install a scanning system last September. Although customers probably move through the checkout at the same speed, they like to have the details of goods on their receipt, and we can guarantee that the prices are

right. We expect to recoup the cost of the system after the first year, and have already managed to reduce the number of shelf-fillers by one."

He anticipates further savings from the second part of the system, the back-office computer, which is to be installed after Christmas.

For a further £10,000, Datachecker/DTS is to supply a microcomputer system capable of handling stock control, price management, purchasing and cash control functions for Southmart. The system is built around the DTS 8000 8-bit micro, and a database with many mainframe-equivalent features developed by Fulham-based software house Datafit.

The micro will be linked into the scanning network as if it were another terminal, but will be able to control the front office system enough to extract sales statistics every night for input to the database. These can be used to update the stock files and accounts, balanced against goods receipts entered through the DTS 8000 keyboard.

Price management will allow forward planning, and financial modelling, of pricing changes, and trigger them within the Scan-Alone terminals. Since the

location of each item in the store is recorded, together with the amount of space occupied, the system will also calculate statistics on the margin per metre run of shelf, and compare them.

"I hope that the Datafit extension will help us to improve our stock control," said Mr Singh. "Just having the perpetual stock check will save us about £1,000 a year, because until now we have had to employ an independent stock checking company. In addition, we would like to have more

time to spend on looking at the fascia for different items, perhaps reducing the amount of stock so that we could carry more lines."

Seven members of the Singh family work in the supermarket under the supervision of Sohan's elder brother Surinder, and only they have access to the scanner controls. When the micro is installed, only the family will be allowed to operate it; something that many of the existing micro-database systems would be unable to enforce.



Sohan and Surinder Singh: business is expanding

Just think.

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Created for small to medium sized businesses, or departments of large companies, it can communicate with other terminals, minicomputers or mainframes, locally or remotely, as well as supporting a wide range of programming languages such as Cobol, Fortran, Basic and Pascal.

In fact, from a sheer performance viewpoint, the Fortune System 32:16 has more in common with a minicomputer. The operating system it uses, for example, is UNIX, the powerful and internationally

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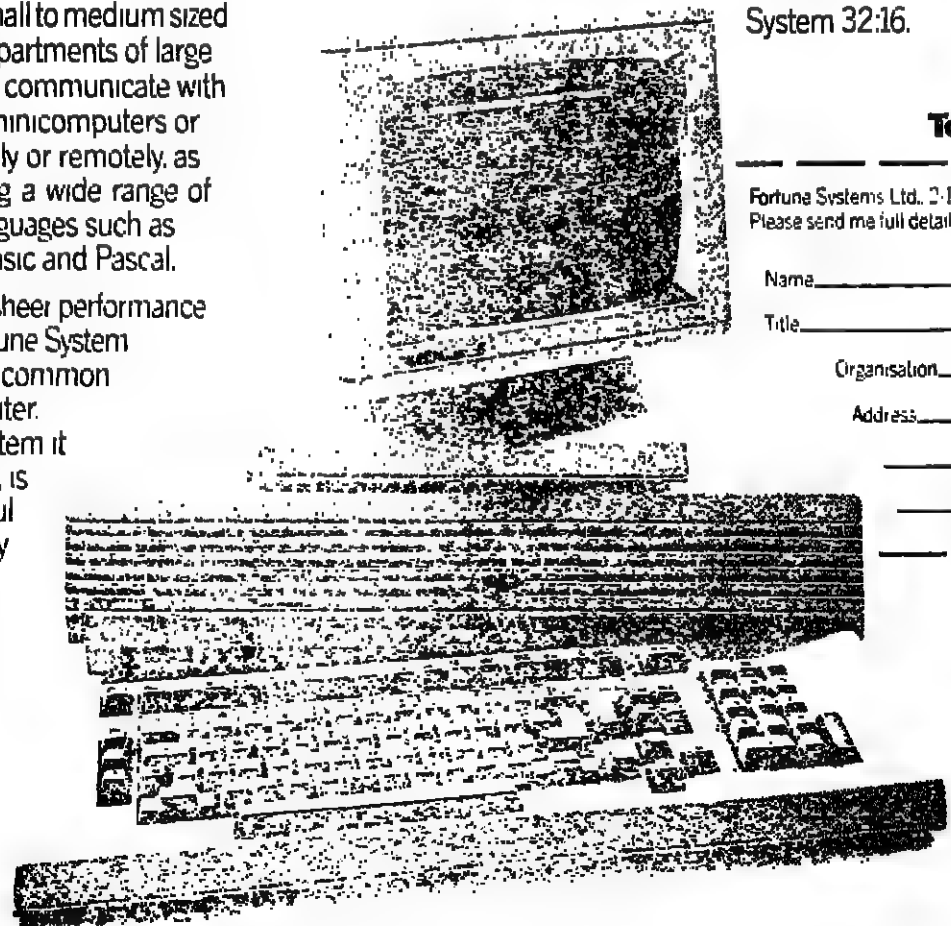
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JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

Many industries have their seasons, despite being separated from the land; the computer leasing community is no exception. As the cash registers are ringing with Christmas business computer leasing companies face one of their most hectic periods as they try to match the computer, the customer and the finance.

Putting the three together is not easy. A working knowledge of the main computer lines of IBM is demanded as well as the nerve necessary to bet on IBM not casting off a machine too early.

Then the several hundred people working for the UK computer leasing community have to keep a firm grasp on financial details, recognising when the shift of a few percentage points means loss or profit.

The leasing community is unusually dominated by young men, with some of its richest members in their mid-30s. They like to work on a few big deals in which the numbers are always in millions.

The independent leasing

community is quite a closed world where most of the action takes place each other well, but that does not mean that they respect each other, as the back biting shows.

On the other hand, if this type of business looks appealing it will be no good looking at the classified pages for job advertisements. Leasing companies hardly ever advertise for staff. It is one of those strange branches of commerce where contacts seem to speak louder than a good curriculum vitae.

Being creative is all important. If a new piece of legislation gives a small lever-age to the first company to use it then the profits can be big, at least in the short term.

Information is the key to the whole operation so that the machine, the customer and the finances can all be brought together into one package.

Once the bustle before Christmas, and before the end of March, are over there are a few perks. The leasing associations hold their annual meetings in quite exotic places, many of them well known for their lenient tax legislation.

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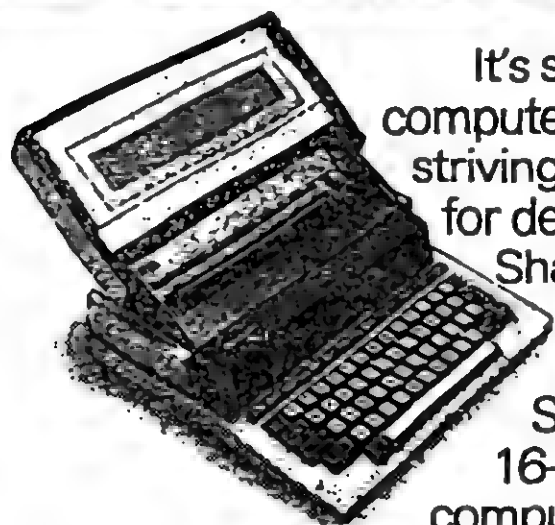
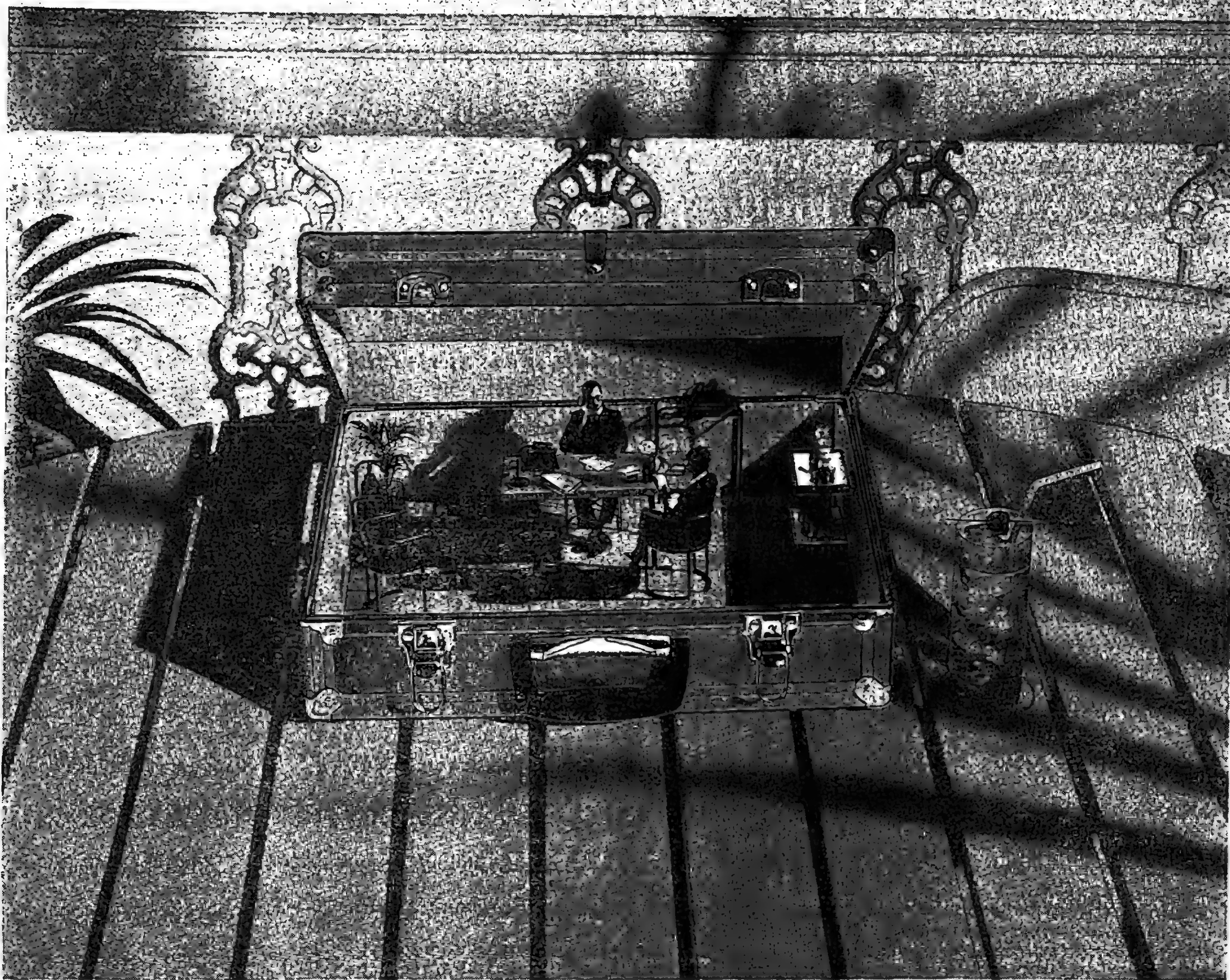
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People/Tony Kench of GEISCO

Ringing the bell

By Roger Woolnough

classics degree may not sound like the starting point for a successful career in computing, but Tony Kench has a theory about it. "A classics education does leave you with a strong sense of the value of any use to anybody," he says, "so you have to do things on scratch."

Although still only 41, Kench has been involved with computers since the pioneering days, when practically everything was done by hand. Straight from Bristol University (where his second subject was maths), he joined an Anglo-French computer company called De La Rue Bull in 1963.

Through a complex series of ownership changes, involving the General Electric of the USA and Honeywell, part of his firm became General Electric Information Services Company (GEISCO). A few weeks ago, Tony Kench was appointed managing director of GEISCO's operations in the UK and Ireland.

"I started off on the sales side," he recalls, "but one was a combined salesman and systems analyst. You had to explain to people what a computer would do before they would buy it."

Soon after he joined, though, the company started GEISCO's time-sharing operation, in which a large central computer is used by numerous clients perusing from remote terminals. Kench switched to that side of the business in its early days of growth.



He has mainly stayed with the information services activity ever since, including five years with GEISCO in the US. This culminated in 1979 with a move to the company's strategic planning operation, where he led a group charged with looking into the future. "I had a strong sense back then that the computer industry was changing in ways which would have major impact on our business," Kench says. "We spent two years working on what should be GEISCO's positioning in the next decade."

The company's international experience was obviously a valuable asset. GEISCO's worldwide teleprocessing network allows clients in 750 cities to access computers with a local telephone call. But time-sharing does not play the dominant role it once did.

"As in-house systems became more capable," Kench explains, "as the minicomputer became widespread, as the micro appeared on the horizon, it became clear that our role should change and evolve."

Low-tech Sundays at St Paul's

Today GEISCO offers a wide range of systems and consulting services, all aimed at companies which operate across national boundaries. "When you look at how a computer network can help an export business and allow a company to be in constant touch with production schedules, price variations, and so on, there's a real opportunity to turn this into a competitive weapon," he says.

There is nothing competitive or high-tech about the way Kench relaxes. He takes part in the essentially English pastime of bellringing. He is at St Paul's Cathedral on Sundays, and attends a bellringing meeting once a week, but it is not a totally escapist pastime. Says Kench: "I would think at least half of the bellringers in the City of London are in computing."

Why quality really matters in video games

Beware the cheap imitators

by Philip Manchester

The home computer boom has opened up many opportunities for new business to supply both hardware and software. If you believe the hysterical publicity put out by some firms you could be forgiven for thinking that the whole business is run by 16-year-old millionaires.

Certainly there are some clever adolescents around who seem to be peculiarly in touch with what home computer users want.

But much of the software now available for home computers has a much more traditional pedigree. Psion Software, the London based microcomputer software firm, is a good example. It has produced several best-sellers for the top-selling Sinclair Spectrum as well as maintaining more than a passing interest in the wider field of serious business computing on more expensive machines.

"We are interested in becoming the dominant micro software house in Europe," said Psion's managing director, David Potter. In his third year of business, Potter expects a turnover in the region of £6m, and a good part of that will come from Psion's sales of leisure software.

Generally, Psion's products would be described as video games and in many ways they are just that. But Potter is at pains to emphasise that 'simple video games' are not the way to build a lasting portfolio of products. "It is a very competitive market so we purposely try not to put out anything that is

not of the highest quality. As a result we have tended to produce more sophisticated, quality products," he said.

Psion's flight simulator, a realistic 'game' for the Sinclair Spectrum, has sold around 250,000 copies. It offers home computer users the exciting prospect of piloting a single-engine, propeller driven aircraft.

The three dimensional graphics, coupled with a realistic cockpit display make the experience extremely effective. Potter reckons that as many as a million people have 'flown' in Psion's simulator which raises the knotty problem of software copying, because any popular program is bound to be passed round among enthusiasts.

Potter is realistic about this. "Sure, copying goes on and I don't approve of it. The problem is that the cassette is the cheapest means of distributing software - and it is so easy to copy it. We are only really after large-scale commercial copying and we will crush any attempt to do this."

We see school teachers as the biggest offenders. "They seem to think it is quite moral to copy software. In the long run this is to their detriment. Software companies have to believe that it is worthwhile developing a product and won't go into it if they don't think they are going to get a return on it. This is why the quality of educational software is low - no quality software developer is going to get into the market."

Potter's answer is to keep the



David Potter: sophisticated quality products

product cheap and many of Psion's programs sell for the same sort of price as an L.P.

"We had a lot of say in the setting of pricing standards because of our close relationship with Sinclair," he said. "The software on the Spectrum is cheaper than any other range - and it is probably the widest range of any home computer."

The comparison with the price of a record and the parallels with the music and publishing business could lead one to think that software production is similar to those industries. Potter is adamant

that this is not the case and thinks the current image of programmers as 'stars' is only temporary.

"People have equated it with pop music and publishing but it really is not like that. I think the film industry is a better comparison - there you have studios and distributors. The studios create a product which may cost millions and then rely on the distributors to recoup that for them."

"We are more like the studio with teams of people working on projects. I think publishers moving into the software

business expecting to make a killing are making a mistake." He cited one large record company which had moved into software, complete with music business style publicity for the (young) program authors.

"I think they have found to their cost that this is not the way to go and have now revamped their operation to run on the same sort of lines as Psion."

Psion has a large digital equipment minicomputer and uses sophisticated programming languages and a technique called 'cross compilation' to generate its programs for the Spectrum and other home micros. It is no surprise, therefore, that Potter and many of his employees have a strong technical background.

Potter is a former academic from Imperial College, London, and many of his programmers are graduates of the same establishment.

Imperial College has a long standing reputation for researching better ways of building computer programs particularly under the guidance of Professor Mervyn Leuhman - one of the world's leading authorities on what has come to be known as software engineering.

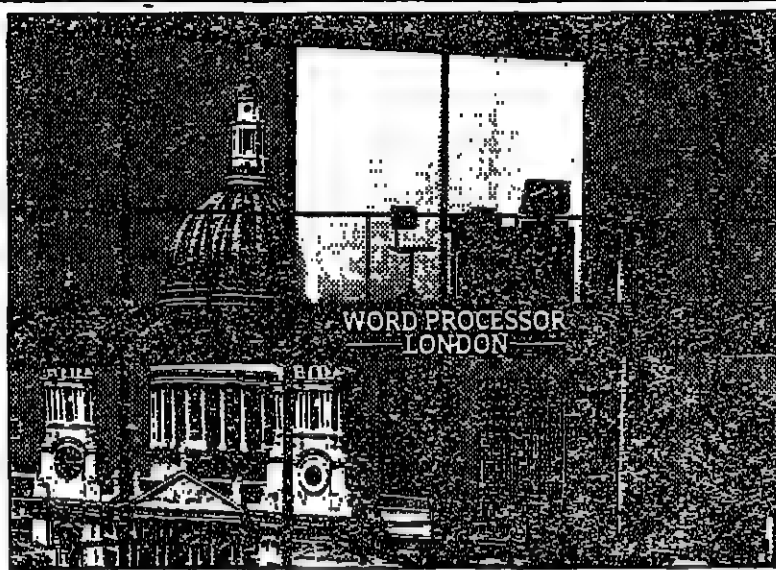
Potter shares Leuhman's view of software development as an exercise in engineering rather than some mystical 'art'. This does not prevent him viewing home computers as one of the most important cultural influences of our time.

"We are more like the studio with teams of people working on projects. I think publishers moving into the software

In their various ways the telex machine, the computer, the computer terminal and the word processor are probably all contributing to the efficiency of your company.

Of course each machine has its limitations, but that's quite normal.

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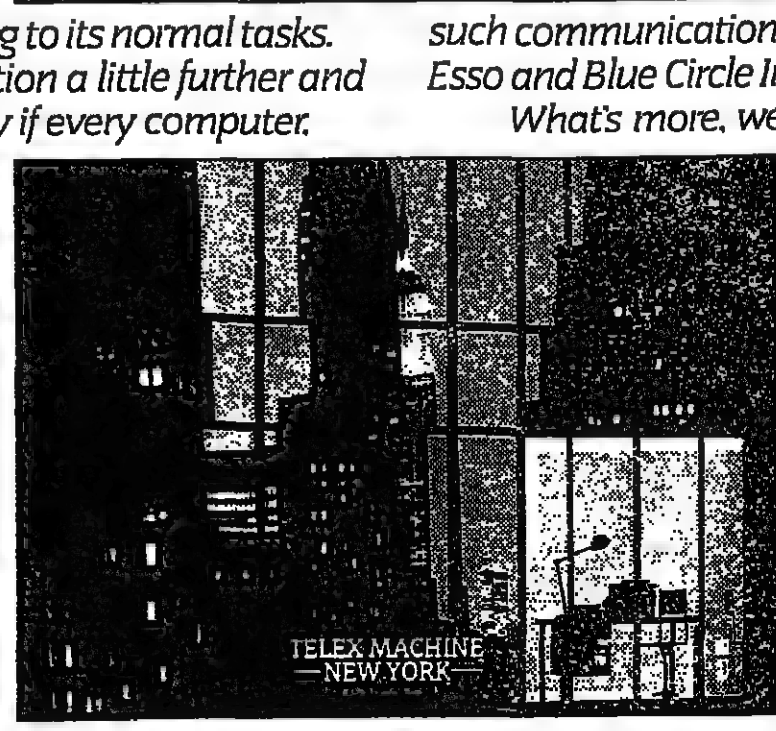
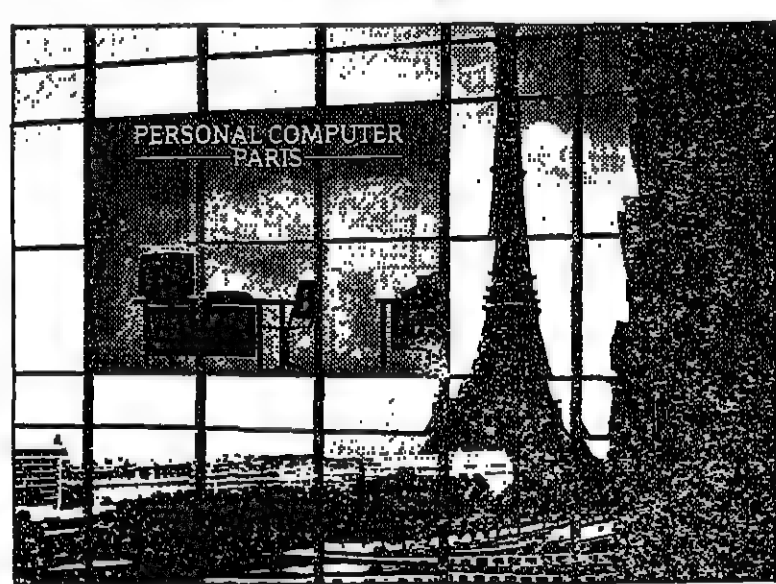
Then imagine it circulating your European managers with a memo and giving you an urgent message from your Hong Kong office before returning to its normal tasks.

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A workstation on every desk

Engineering workstations are intended to replace the drawing boards of designers, engineers and architects. The workstation consists of a high resolution computer terminal able to display and manipulate a picture, usually in colour.

An industrial component, such as a car axle or an electric motor, can be designed and altered on the screen and its dimensions stored away for manufacture. The component can be viewed with correct perspective while being rotated, made smaller or larger or fitted onto a related part.

Other software, such as word processing, enables proper documentation and control of parts lists for the equipment being designed. A major saving is that inventories of existing parts can be easily examined, which often saves the production of a new part.

The instructions for cutting the parts by automatic machines can be generated on the same system. Not only is this quicker and more flexible than using a drawing board, but groups of engineers designing complex equipment can, if authorised, link up to see each others' work on their own screen.

Computer Aided Design (CAD) can be applied to a great number of applications. The aircraft industry was a major force behind the development of CAD and new aircraft, such as the Boeing 757, are almost completely designed on such systems. Cartoons can be generated, coloured in and viewed immediately, without the requirement for films to be processed.

Architecture is another area where there are important applications. Already, the bleak facades of modern buildings leer out from the terminal, where they are probably best left. The most advanced CAD software can simulate the appearance of a townscape to a pedestrian walking through it. Perhaps one day there will be a software package ("Reocce") that can sculpt flying angels on computer-controlled milling machines.

The UK's performance in producing computer equipment for this field has been, and continues to be, mediocre. However in software we have been as good as anyone. The Computer Aided Design Centre in Cambridge, which writes advanced packages of CAD software, was recently purchased by a consortium led by ICL, its long term partner. ICL may have been sensitised by the snatching up of Compaq, another UK CAD software house, by the US computer firm (Prime). In computer science, the inferior status of scientists in the UK makes them excellent cheap labour for American firms.

First in the field with a locally intelligent machine was the PERQ, built by an American company, and distributed by ICL in this country. The Science and Engineering Research Council has purchased many of these machines for university work.

Because of the unavailability of powerful single-chip microprocessors when it was designed, the computer in this system is a 'special' built from many integrated circuits. Although this approach has produced a very powerful computing machine, the end result is not as flexible as using a standard microprocessor.

To be concluded

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No more private investors after the year 2000?

A Stock Exchange survey yesterday confirmed a trend already largely identified: the small investor is getting smaller and the large investor, almost always now an institution, is getting much more powerful.

In just under 20 years, the proportion of shares held by private individuals has dropped from just over half to slightly more than a quarter. Over the same period, the institutions - pension funds, insurance companies, unit and investment trusts - have doubled their share to almost two thirds of the total market.

The value of shares held has not been adjusted for inflation. In nominal terms the total value of shares held by individuals grew from £16 billion in 1975 to £28 billion by the end of 1981. Institutional holdings were worth £57.6 billion, against £21 billion in 1975.

Among the institutions, pension funds have grown faster than the rest. In the six years to 1981, their proportion of the market rose by more than half to 26.7 per cent. The share of insurance companies is up by a quarter to 20.5 per cent.

Direct involvement in the Stock Exchange among small investors has certainly dwindled, but this is hardly surprising as the survey points out the taxation of savings in this country is weighted heavily in favour of institutional saving, notably of course in the treatment of pensions.

Tax advantages given to indirect investment have naturally encouraged "safety first" attitudes among people who traditionally invested directly in company securities.

By reducing the relative return for risk-taking against the "assumed" return, for example, from an insurance policy, the tax system has acted as a spur to forms of saving other than shares.

The survey, the result of painstaking research among 222 British public companies (131 on a census basis), does not include the three-year-old Unlisted Securities Market.

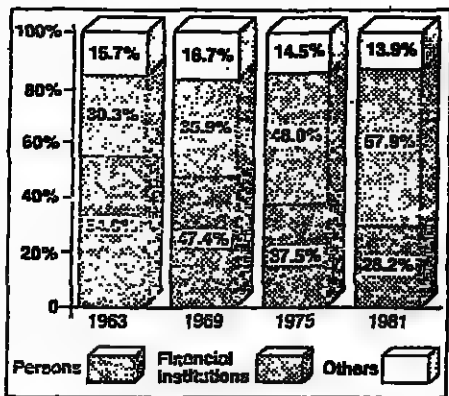
Stern words from Mr Volcker

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, yesterday gave a warning of signs of "rising inflationary expectations" which could damage the American recovery and must be restrained "at all costs."

Mr Volcker's strong words were addressed to business and labour leaders about the time the Fed's powerful open market committee was meeting in Washington to decide whether to alter the board's credit control policies.

Some economists, noting the recent slowing down in growth of the American economy and the money supply, have been urging the Fed to relax credit policies, to pave the way for lower interest rates which they regard as necessary to sustain the recovery and ease international debt problems. Mr Volcker's remarks suggest, on the contrary, that the policy of flexible, albeit stringent, controls on the money supply will remain unchanged.

"We seem to be approaching a new



Percentage distribution of beneficial shareholdings between persons, financial institutions and others, 1963-81.

ties Market. There, it seems, small investors carry proportionately much more weight.

The survey comes at a time when the Stock Exchange is making further efforts to persuade the Government to cut taxes on equity investment, especially the 2 per cent stamp duty and the investment income surcharge.

Although the figures are already two years old, the projection is that pension fund and other institutional shareholdings will grow by between 1.5 per cent and 2 per cent a year. At that rate private investors would not exist by the year 2000.

But directly or indirectly, the private appetite for share buying still exists. Whether it grows or diminishes will depend largely on government taxation policies.

Mrs Thatcher's government is committed to a wider share ownership as part of its privatization policy. The Stock Exchange, looking over its shoulder at the growth of the tax-efficient Business Expansion Scheme, would welcome some real evidence that owning shares is more just another pious genuflection to Victorian values.

testing point - whether constructive changes in attitude and performance started in adversity can be maintained in prosperity" Mr Volcker observed.

Specifically, he said he was worried by a recent wave of wage settlements in some important industries - 6 per cent to 8 per cent and even higher. Settlements have remained low in industries hard-hit by recession but not in other sectors such as finance, utilities and service industries.

"There simply won't be enough money to go around to finance the spurge and the end result would be strong financial pressures, high interest rates and stifled growth", was the Volcker message.

Mr Volcker however, may not have the last word some members of the Reagan administration, worried by the recent slowdown in the economy, will continue to press for a more relaxed monetary policy. They fear that the recovery may fizzle before the presidential elections if the Fed persist with a hard line on credit.

S G Warburg buys 29.9% of Akroyd & Smithers

By Wayne Lintott

Mercury Securities, the public company which owns S G Warburg, the merchant bank, is buying 29.9 per cent of Akroyd & Smithers, London's second largest stockbroker. The stake is the maximum permitted under Stock Exchange rules.

Last week a deal was agreed between Vickers & Costa, the stockbroking firm, and America's biggest bank, Citicorp. The number of prime targets available for leading financial institutions has narrowed to half a dozen.

London's biggest jobbing firm, Wedd Duracher, is now considered the prime target, but as a private partnership Wedd is difficult to value. Nevertheless, Morgan Grenfell and Schroder Wagg, the merchant banks, and National Westminster are reported to be interested.

Among the leading stockbroking firms expected to attract most interest is Phillips & Drew, with its £3 billion of

funds under management. Rowe & Pimman and Scrimgeour & Kemp-Gee are two tempting brokers because they rank in the top ten for all three dealing activities - equities, gilts and overseas stocks. James Capel and Greaveson, Grant have also been in the time being at least, to go it alone.

No terms were announced for the Akroyd Mercury stake but Akroyd shares closed on Friday at 550p while after-hours deals were done at 590p. Akroyd is announcing its interim profit figures on Thursday and the terms of the transaction are expected to be announced at the same time.

Analysts do not expect Mercury to pay such a high premium as Citicorp did Vickers. But on an historic price-earnings ratio of about 10 - the shares were on a p/e of 7.5 on Friday - a purchase would be worth £8 a share and the value of Akroyd at more than £100m.

New capital may be injected



Lord Roll: new director for merchant bank

Akroyd had an authorized capital of 16 million shares but only 4 million issued. They are predominantly owned by institutions, although nominee holdings account for 28 per cent. The bank had previously built its reputation on skillful handling of takeovers and mergers.

Warburg is advising the Government on the £2 billion public flotation of British Telecom - which would undoubtedly benefit Akroyd's application for stock.

Mr Tim Nixon, an Akroyd partner, said that both companies saw great potential in Eurobonds, new issues and overseas equity trading.

by the issued of new shares. The transaction with Vickers and Citicorp, still has to receive the consent of the regulatory authorities.

Akroyd is best known for its trading in gilt-edged, a market it shares with Wedd, fixed interest stocks and gold shares. Lord Roll, S G Warburg's chairman, has guided the bank into an important position in the international loan capital markets, notably Eurobonds.

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Dow keeps up rally

New York, (Agencies) - stock prices remained higher in a continuation of last week's rally. Trading volume was moderately heavy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 1.02 to 1251.22 at 11am, but later extended the rise to more than 4 points. Advancing issues led losers about two to one. Volume was about 24 million shares.

Some investors felt last week's surge was a roundie rebound from a lengthy slide, but others believe the market may be on the verge of another burst of heavy buying.

GE, which restructured a deal to sell its Utah international subsidiary, was 3% higher at 55 1/2.

(STOCK EXCHANGES)

FT Index: 727.4 up 2.3
FT 100: 83.54 down 0.16
FT All Share: 158.84 up 3.34

Bargains: 21,363
Datastream USM Leaders: Index 97.05 up 0.54
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1258.8 up 7.8

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,348.52 up 42.89

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 856.01 up 11.07

Amsterdam: 151.9 up 1.4

Sydney: AO Index 710.8 down 1.8

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1013.8 up 2.0

Brussels: General Index 12.37 up 0.49

Paris: CAC Index 142.8 up 0.7

Zurich: SKA General 293.6 down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4855 down 1/4 cent

Index 84.0 up 0.1

DM 3.9750 down 0.007

FrF 12.0750 down 0.00350

Yen 348.50 down 2.0

Dollar Index 127.8 down 0.2

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.4855

Dollar DM 2.6743

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 0.570671

SDR 0.709665

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 11

Discount market loans were fixed 9.8-9

3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 3/4

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9 1/16-9 3/16

3 month DM 6 5/8-6

3 month Fr F13 1/4-13

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9 1/4

Treasury long bond 102 3/32, 102 3/32

Industrial output at 3-year high

By Francis Williams

Economic Correspondent

Government hopes for continuing recovery were reinforced yesterday by official figures showing a pick-up in industrial activity in the third quarter of this year and continuing buoyant business in the shops.

The output of British industry rose by 1.9 per cent between the second and third quarters to its highest for more than three years, 2.2 per cent on a year earlier and 7 per cent above the worst point in the recession.

The volume of retail sales, adjusted for seasonal factors, slipped back last month from exceptional September levels but was up by 1.5 per cent in the three months to October, 5.5 per cent above its level at the same time last year.

The latest figures confirm that industry is climbing slowly out of recession and recovery remains patchy and fragile, with some sectors, such as metal manufacture, showing little or no growth over the past year.

North Sea oil and gas production, on the other hand, rose sharply in the third quarter to a new peak.

Manufacturing output as a whole was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter than three months earlier and a year ago - only 3.5 per cent above its 1981 trough.

This marks a substantial contrast with the performance of retail sales which have soared to record levels over the past year. Sales in 1983 as a whole

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT		
seasonally adjusted 1980 = 100		
	Production	Manufacturing
1979	107.0	108.4
1980	100.0	100.0
1981	98.1	98.4
1982	98.1	93.7
1983 Q1	99.8	94.5
Q2	99.1	93.7
Q3	101.0	94.9
1983 July	101.1	95.8
Aug	100.9	94.8
Sept	101.0	94.2
3 month change %	+1.9	+1.3

Source: CSO

are expected to average 5 per cent more than last year.

But much of the extra consumer demand has been satisfied by imports, eroding the benefits to domestic industry. The output of consumer goods industries in Britain this autumn was only 2.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

This is partly because much of the demand has been concentrated in areas, such as video-cassette recorders, where domestic capacity is limited or non-existent, and partly because Britain's producers still suffer a substantial price disadvantage compared with foreign competitors, largely because of the strong pound.

The International Monetary Fund recently cautioned that Britain's competitiveness was being eroded by 6.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year as the pound rose, despite the lowest domestic inflation rate for 15 years.

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Some developing countries

would remain in serious difficulties for years but Mr

Habermeyer thought the overall outlook was reasonably reassuring.

Growth of about 3 per cent in the industrialized countries would make a big contribution to easing the problem and there was a good chance this could be achieved, he said.

Eagle Star expects record profit

By Philip Robinson

Eagle Star, Britain's sixth largest insurance company and the subject of two competing takeover bids, one worth a record £800m, said yesterday that pretax profits this year could be a record £90m.

The company said this will reflect a recovery from the exceptional underwriting losses of £63.7m last year.

Eagle Star is fighting off an unwelcome 500p-a-share takeover from the German insurance group Allianz Versicherungs, which already has 30 per cent of the company.

However, Eagle Star has welcomed a rival 575p-a-share offer from BAT Industries, which is involved in tobacco

and retailing and is one of Britain's top 10 companies.

The stock market is expecting further action. The Eagle Star share price last night closed 10p up at 654p, well above both offers, but still below the 800p a share which the insurance company says is the value of its assets.

Alliance formally extended its offer yesterday until November 25 having disclosed that its first bid attracted acceptance from Eagle Star holdings of just 8.847 shares.

However, both takeovers are locked into the time scale of the later BAT bid the first closing date of which is December 5. Under takeover rules BAT can

keep it open until January 13.

In his letter to shareholders detailing merger terms, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star chairman, says that, since Allianz acquired its initial 15 per cent stake in June 1981, relations with it "can best be summarized as a desire on Allianz's part to use their strong shareholding position to obtain board representation and business advantages for themselves with no commensurate benefit for other shareholders."

The BAT bid, he says, is quite another matter. It is for all the shares, at a higher price, with assurances to employees and policyholders and with a partial alternative to cash.

Babcock may lose £21m after German collapse

By Our Financial Staff

Babcock International said yesterday that it had £21m at risk after the collapse of a German construction equipment company Wibus AG, and its British subsidiary, which has been placed in receivership.

Babcock, whose shares eased 1p, to 138p, is still owed £8.8m for construction businesses it sold Wibus last year. It also guaranteed £13m to loans to those companies. These are secured against British assets which Babcock estimates should be adequate to cover all claims.

Babcock is making a provision in its 1983 accounts until the full extent of losses has been quantified.

The collapse of Wibus is the

latest in a West German "pack of cards" collapse which followed a liquidity crisis of Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst and Co, a leading private West German bank, it had to be rescued by 20 other banks with about DM450m (£115m).

Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst was a large shareholder in IBH Holdings, the world's third largest equipment construction company based in Hamburg. IBH had expected Schroeder, with others, to put up DM100m as part of a capital injection, but the rescue prevented it from doing so.

As a result, IBH filed for protection against creditors.

Crystalate bid deal struck

The board of Royal Worcester has agreed to recommend Crystalate's £23.4m bid in return for a deal which will allow it to pay its shareholders a second interim dividend of 12p.

Royal Worcester had already forecast a higher final dividend of 2p so the second interim represents an increase of 3p and will cost an extra £200,000. This means Crystalate is effectively paying more for the fine china and electronics company.

Crystalate's £23.4m bid was its second and final offer and could therefore not be raised further. However, the Takeover Panel has judged yesterday's deal to be fair and acceptable under the takeover rules.

It has implications for future bids which reach stalemate because they have been declared final.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japanese face critics

Mr Yohei Mimura president of Mitsubishi Corporation headed a team of leading Japanese businessmen and importers in an open forum with British businessmen at London's Royal Garden Hotel yesterday. The event was aimed at helping the British export more to Japan.

The Japanese Access Promotion Mission, which will move to the Continent later this week, is one of the most positive moves yet in Japan's attempt to defuse resentment of its big trade imbalances with Europe and the United States, but there was a barrage of criticism from the audience complaining about Japanese trade bureaucracy.



Yohei Mimura: team leader

● The Phoenix Steel Tube Company, part of the Senior Engineering Group, is to cut capacity of the drawn tube department at its West Bromwich works. About 150 people will lose their jobs in the curbside which follows losses on the product.

● Logica, the British computer software house, consultants and manufacturers has been awarded a £4.5m contract by the Hongkong Stock Exchange for the supply of a computerized trading system in partnership with Jardine.

● P & O Ferries has placed the £2m contract to refit its roll-on, roll-off ferry St Clair with the Humber Graving Dock Company at Humberside.

Opec ministers want rise in oil demand

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries led by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, are to meet in London today in an attempt to devise a plan for stimulating world oil demand.

An increase in demand would help prevent a split within Opec over production quotas and growing dissatisfaction over Britain and Norway's increased output from the North Sea.

Today's meeting of the Opec long-term strategy committee is intended to prevent next month's full Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva developing into a squabble over production quotas.

Members of the committee are also expected to seek a meeting with Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to discuss Britain's increasingly important role in world oil output. No meeting has been arranged, but the Department of Energy said that Mr Walker is willing to meet members of the committee.

Third World countries 'may need £13.5bn'

IMF lending 'must expand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Commercial banks must continue to lend more to the developing world if the debt crisis is to be solved, a senior official of the International Monetary Fund said yesterday.

Mr Walter Habermeyer, counsellor and treasurer of the IMF, said commercial banks must increase their exposures to non-oil developing countries by about 7 per cent this year and next.

This would involve lending \$15bn to \$20bn (£10.1bn to £13.5bn) in both 1983 and 1984 to help finance the reduced current account deficits of the non-oil Third World which the IMF expects to fall from \$84bn last year to about \$70bn.

Mr Habermeyer's exhortation to the commercial banks comes as they are deciding whether to commit themselves to a new \$6.5bn loan to Brazil, part of an \$11bn package to see the country through until the end of next year.

The IMF executive board is due to approve the Brazilian rescue package on Thursday providing the banks agree to provide fresh finance.

Bankers in New York said yesterday that nearly \$5.6bn had been committed and telegrams were still coming in.

The advisory committee has been in close contact with the IMF over progress and bankers are optimistic that the IMF will approve the Brazilian package.

Speaking at a foreign exchange conference organized by the International Herald Tribune, Mr Habermeyer said it was collaboration between banks, governments and official institutions which had kept intact the fabric of the international monetary system. "This collaboration must and will continue as it is in the interests of all parties to do so."

Some developing countries would remain in serious difficulties for years but Mr Habermeyer thought the overall outlook was reasonably reassuring.

Land Securities

Interim Results

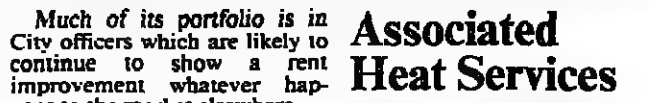
The unaudited consolidated revenue account for the six months ended 30th September 1983 shows:-

Year to 31.3.83	Six months to			
	30.9.83		30.9.82	
£'000	£'000		£'000	
108,678		56,686		51,531
11,924		5,861		5,413
8,343		3,687		5,841
3,685		1,858		2,606
12,028		5,525		8,447
130,630		68,072		65,391
8,472		4,361		4,208
14,161		6,683		6,663
8,762		5,149		4,807
31,395		16,393		15,478
99,235		51,679		49,913
1,987		381		994
17,484		8,565		9,001
1,600		931		514
21,051		9,877		10,509
78,184		41,802		39,404
32,578		21,737		20,490
45,606		20,065		18,914
13.25p	Earnings per share	5.67p		5.50p

Interim boost by Land Securities

Slaters Food Products
Half-year to 16.9 83
Pretax profit £282,000 (£243,000)
Stated earnings 4 5p (4.5p)
Turnover £4.6m (4.35m)
Net interim dividend 0.9p
Share price 148 Yield 2%
Dividend payable 12 1.84

May	101	80-61
Jun	431	
COCOA		
Dec	1520	
Mar	1528	
May	1532	
Jun	1537	
Sep	1545	
Dec	1568	
Mar	1569	
Jul	2.71	
COFFEE		
Nov	1896-1896	
Jan	1897-1897	
Mar	1835-1835	
May	1896	



With the shares at 340p the discount average of a shade less than 30 per cent.

Given the potential of the redevelopment, the rosy profit

Another new development is small generator units based on the Fiat 127 engine, with an estimated potential market of 200 units a year.

Investors who put up 100p per share for their stake in American Oil Field Systems when the company was launched under

But the critical question remains: does American Oil Field have the resources to survive what could be an even

and currency losses, and the accounting treatment of provisions in this year's accounts could make a significant difference to the profit figure.

By Wayne Lintott

drop in turnover from £99.4m : US dollars.

WALL STREET

[illegible][illegible]

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES Ruskey Wolff Financial Services Ltd. Section:				WHEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES: Average domestic prices of representative parities on November 14, 1983.			
YEN	March	27	4570	6000	Nov	110.00	110.00
Mar/84	March	29	4818	6100	Dec	110.00	110.00
STERLING	Mar/84	26.1	14878	6200	Jan	110.00	110.00
Mar/84	Mar/84	177	15977	6300	Feb	110.00	110.00
Mar/84	Mar/84	153	14930	6400	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	6500	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	6600	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	6700	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	6800	Jul	110.00	110.00
Contract: Mar	Contract: Mar	153	14930	6900	Aug	110.00	110.00
Contract: Apr	Contract: Apr	153	14930	7000	Sep	110.00	110.00
Contract: May	Contract: May	153	14930	7100	Oct	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jun	Contract: Jun	153	14930	7200	Nov	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jul	Contract: Jul	153	14930	7300	Dec	110.00	110.00
Contract: Aug	Contract: Aug	153	14930	7400	Jan	110.00	110.00
Contract: Sep	Contract: Sep	153	14930	7500	Feb	110.00	110.00
Contract: Oct	Contract: Oct	153	14930	7600	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	7700	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	7800	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	7900	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	8000	Jul	110.00	110.00
Contract: Mar	Contract: Mar	153	14930	8100	Aug	110.00	110.00
Contract: Apr	Contract: Apr	153	14930	8200	Sep	110.00	110.00
Contract: May	Contract: May	153	14930	8300	Oct	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jun	Contract: Jun	153	14930	8400	Nov	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jul	Contract: Jul	153	14930	8500	Dec	110.00	110.00
Contract: Aug	Contract: Aug	153	14930	8600	Jan	110.00	110.00
Contract: Sep	Contract: Sep	153	14930	8700	Feb	110.00	110.00
Contract: Oct	Contract: Oct	153	14930	8800	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	8900	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	9000	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	9100	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	9200	Jul	110.00	110.00
Contract: Mar	Contract: Mar	153	14930	9300	Aug	110.00	110.00
Contract: Apr	Contract: Apr	153	14930	9400	Sep	110.00	110.00
Contract: May	Contract: May	153	14930	9500	Oct	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jun	Contract: Jun	153	14930	9600	Nov	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jul	Contract: Jul	153	14930	9700	Dec	110.00	110.00
Contract: Aug	Contract: Aug	153	14930	9800	Jan	110.00	110.00
Contract: Sep	Contract: Sep	153	14930	9900	Feb	110.00	110.00
Contract: Oct	Contract: Oct	153	14930	10000	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	10100	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	10200	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	10300	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	10400	Jul	110.00	110.00
Contract: Mar	Contract: Mar	153	14930	10500	Aug	110.00	110.00
Contract: Apr	Contract: Apr	153	14930	10600	Sep	110.00	110.00
Contract: May	Contract: May	153	14930	10700	Oct	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jun	Contract: Jun	153	14930	10800	Nov	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jul	Contract: Jul	153	14930	10900	Dec	110.00	110.00
Contract: Aug	Contract: Aug	153	14930	11000	Jan	110.00	110.00
Contract: Sep	Contract: Sep	153	14930	11100	Feb	110.00	110.00
Contract: Oct	Contract: Oct	153	14930	11200	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	10919	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	10919	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	10919	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	10919	Jul	110.00	110.00
Contract: Mar	Contract: Mar	153	14930	10919	Aug	110.00	110.00
Contract: Apr	Contract: Apr	153	14930	10919	Sep	110.00	110.00
Contract: May	Contract: May	153	14930	10919	Oct	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jun	Contract: Jun	153	14930	10919	Nov	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jul	Contract: Jul	153	14930	10919	Dec	110.00	110.00
Contract: Aug	Contract: Aug	153	14930	10919	Jan	110.00	110.00
Contract: Sep	Contract: Sep	153	14930	10919	Feb	110.00	110.00
Contract: Oct	Contract: Oct	153	14930	10919	Mar	110.00	110.00
Contract: Nov	Contract: Nov	153	14930	10919	Apr	110.00	110.00
Contract: Dec	Contract: Dec	153	14930	10919	May	110.00	110.00
Contract: Jan	Contract: Jan	153	14930	10919	Jun	110.00	110.00
Contract: Feb	Contract: Feb	153	14930	10919	Jul	110.00	110.00
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Tackling the New Depression with publicly funded projects

A cautious dose of investment could cure ailing economy

Public sector investment has been the greatest victim of progressive public spending cuts going back to 1976. Have we undermined the economy by adopting this easy way out? Could a selective programme of investment on things only the public sector can do make a powerful contribution to furthering an economic

recovery that might otherwise tail off? Or is public just the way to waste huge sums of money without market disciplines? *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand, the distinguished accountants and consultants, have come together to sponsor a high-level debate today on public investment and economic recovery.

Speakers will include Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Terrell Wyatt, chairman of Costain and Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace. Here Professor CHRISTOPHER FOSTER sets out the main issues.

This depression is no less serious than that of the 1930s. Judged by the percentage in gross national product and industrial production, the two recessions are strangely similar. But in some ways we are arguably now in a worse plight. In the 1930s unemployment rose more rapidly and to a greater height, but it quickly began to fall. Now unemployment has risen more slowly, as one would expect in modern labour markets, but has now passed the equivalent 1930's unemployment rate, which dropped sharply in the early years of recovery. Moreover, those unemployed for more than a year were 2 per cent of the labour force then. Now they are over 4 per cent.

The employed are also worse off, relatively speaking. Real wages rose through the 1930s. Ours have fallen since 1979-80. In the 1930s the country had the benefit of falling real interest rates and exchange rates. These have risen in the recession.

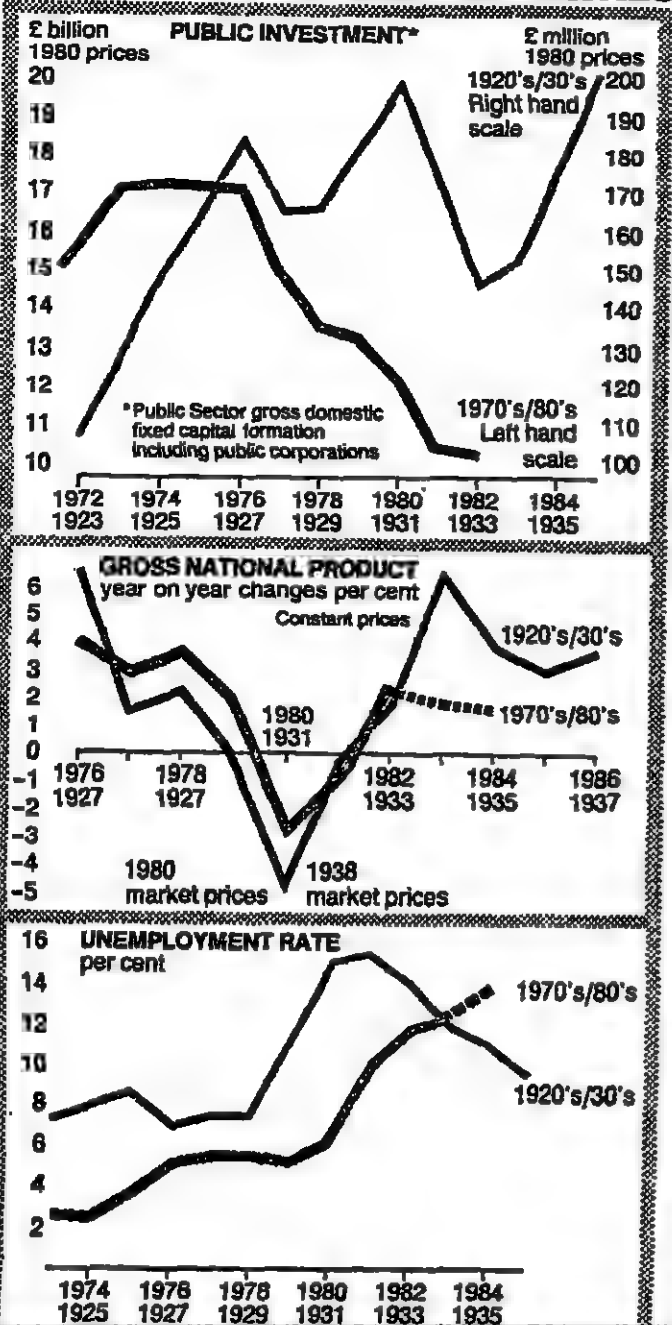
Economic recovery has been very like the 1930s except in employment. So far, the depressions have followed similar courses, but we now stumble across a discouraging difference: no responsible commentator believes that the economy will realize the growth rates next year and in 1985 that were achieved in 1935 and 1936.

Lambasting ourselves with history does not help unless we learn its lessons. At one extremity of the economic spectrum there are those, chiefly in the United States, who believe we have already missed this recovery. They argue that the Government has not been radical enough in the "structural" reforms they believe is the prerequisite for a resumption of economic growth.

They would want a far larger bonfire of labour and other restrictive practices of environmental and other planning regulations, and of taxes and public services, they argue, to provide the necessary stimulus.

Others, however, believe that the economy has been undermined by the cuts in public services and that a selective programme of investment on things only the public sector can do make a powerful contribution to furthering an economic recovery that might otherwise tail off. Or is public just the way to waste huge sums of money without market disciplines? *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand, the distinguished accountants and consultants, have come together to sponsor a high-level debate today on public investment and economic recovery.

THE EIGHTIES VERSUS THE THIRTIES



ment. Our statistics are imperfect, but it looks as though even now, in every sector except housebuilding, private investment is a higher proportion of gap than in the 1930s. Although that cannot be conclusive, experience and common sense suggest that stimulating private businessmen to invest more than they would do in their own interest is perilous. Besides, there are immense incentives already. We are left with a last source of more aggregate demand: public investment. There is an astonishing difference between the 1930s and the 1980s. Then public investment fell quickly in the slump but rose strongly from about 1934 onwards, when growth in private investment began to flag.

Since 1973 it has fallen by 40 per cent in real terms. There has been a fall in almost every sector except the health service, but the most marked fall has been in construction. Public investment is now a lower proportion of gap than in any year since before the First World War.

If one looks for something unprecedentedly different between this depression and earlier ones, it is the low level of public investment. Now there seems to be a Scylla and Charybdis to avoid. The first is a belief that no project is worth doing; the second is to be drawn into a vortex of projects multiplied without discrimination.

Such wild imagination is perhaps the inevitable tactic of lobbies. There is a point of principle and another of fact to be made. Keynes argued that useless investment would be better than nothing if it employed people. But the overriding need to increase our long-term competitiveness and avoid inflation seemed less important then.

There must be strong arguments for concentrating on public investment and economic recovery.

sector probably has much to learn from best practice in the private sector.

One should always assess where the risk will fall. As far as possible one should then privatize or otherwise limit any open ended deficit commitments falling on the taxpayer (except where the risks are rightly the responsibility of government).

The first priority is to accept that something needs to be done to increase public capital formation. Then one must choose the right projects and decide on control and financing arrangements.

Even where price and market mechanisms cannot be used and the project, although economically viable, must be financed through taxation, its construction could be privatized under clear contractual controls so as to avoid cost overruns falling on the public sector.

Undoubtedly, there will be projects where there are no economic benefits but where there is a strong social or political case.

These should merely be regarded as equivalent to current public spending in the public sector borrowing requirement. But productive public capital projects should not.

Public investment is now running at low levels probably quite insufficient to maintain our infrastructure. To raise it to the proportions of the 1930s, let alone the early 1970s, could have an effect on national income.

This could be significant, but with the proviso that it may take a few years to get sufficient schemes going. Some preference ought therefore to be given to projects that could be implemented quickly.

The author is head of the economic and public policy division of Coopers & Lybrand and visiting professor of economics at the London School of Economics.

Whitehall notebook

Rethink on rules as Telecom sale plan is kept simple

Nothing, it seems, will prevent the £4,000m flotation of British Telecom taking place as planned next October.

The reintroduced and slightly modified privatization legislation is grinding its way through the committee stage in Parliament at a numbingly slow pace, a testament to the fact that while it may breed contempt, familiarity does not engender haste.

But there is nothing to stop the Telecommunications Bill reaching the statute books on schedule by next summer; a "guillotine" motion to time-table the debate on the rest of the Bill's passage can be expected shortly to hasten its process.

More importantly, Lord King's spirited campaign to have British Airways knock British Telecom out of its place in the denationalization queue has not succeeded. The Treasury, which arbitrates on these matters, has come down firmly on the side of the Department of Trade and Industry, and ruled that the Telecom issue will go ahead as scheduled.

The basic form of the issue has effectively been settled, too. It is a safe bet that despite all the fancy schemes for spreading share ownership which have been dreamed up by the brokers and merchant banks, the Government will in the end opt for a simple flotation of 51 per cent of the equity in a partly paid issue with a loyalty bonus for those who kept their shares for several years.

British Telecom may well be allowed to lure subscribers into taking a stake in the business with offers of rebates on telephone bills, but any such scheme will be supplementary rather than integral to the Government issue.

Although Lord King has been denied the October slot, the date by which he says the airline will be ready for a stock market quotation, the privatization of British Airways next year should not be discounted completely.

The Treasury is keeping open the option of fitting it in at some other point in the calendar. This may not be entirely impractical, if one of the whosons Lord King's advisers have been working on succeeds in solving BA's current balance sheet problems by refinancing its Government debts in the City.

must be done and the continuing shadow of the Laker litigation in the United States it will be a surprise if Lord King succeeds in going private before British Telecom's Sir George Jefferson.

Apart from their place in the same queue, there is another common strand linking these two flotations. In both cases, the Government has been forced to think much harder than it originally expected about what exactly it is trying to achieve in privatizing such huge state industries.

If British Caledonian's cheeky bid falls on stony ground, as seems probable, it will not have been in vain.

It may be tiresome for Whitehall to think constructively about what real competition in the airline business should mean, but it is a powerful incentive to sweep away some of the mental cobwebs inhabiting many official and ministerial skulls on the subject.

At for British Telecom, it is shaping up to be an even more potent catalyst. Rarely can such a self-evidently important piece of enthusiasm from a Government's supporters, as anyone reading the Hansard debates on the Bill can see for themselves.

The Prime Minister and other ministers have indeed implicitly acknowledged this: their argument for not breaking up the corporation or investigating more radical solutions for the introduction

of competition is not that these may not be the optional solutions.

It is the purely pragmatic one that it would take far too long to untangle the accounts, prepare the legal ground for divestment and all the other time-consuming tasks involved in doing the job properly.

It is not surprising that the present plan to sell the corporation as a single unit is widely seen as a second best option. While a privatized British Telecom may well be better than an unprivatized British Telecom, the uneasy regulated duopoly that will replace the present monopoly is patently not worthy of the high-flown rhetoric of competition and efficiency with which the Government invests its privatization policies.

There are clear signs, however, that the lesson is at last being learnt. This is evident not only in the tinkering with British Telecom's regulatory framework, but also in a new-found determination not to fall into the British Telecom trap when it comes to dealing with other great monopolies such as British Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The exercise that the Government will be undertaking over the next few weeks in reviewing its privatization options is intended to demonstrate this point.

Jonathan Davis

The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on November 14th, 1983 the results for the third quarter of 1983 were published.

Copies of this quarterly report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents: Barclays Bank PLC Securities Services Department 54, Lombard Street London EC3P 3AH and Midland Bank PLC International Division Securities Services Department 110-114 Cannon Street London EC4N 6AA.



Arnhem, November 15th, 1983.

Before You Make Up Your Mind About On-line Investment Accounting...

think about Bob Profit, a bright young man with a problem. He is a fund manager in an investment institution where David, Bernhard, and Co. are accountants. They are key members of an "organizational" which controls a vast network of investments in excess of £500 million.

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for you and covers straight accounting. They're well known for their accuracy and they promise to give us the we'll need in making the transition from our system to theirs. Bob said checking his notes. "I know they're working on a system for indexed capital gains tax. They already do our valuations and we can use the investment accounting service to update them automatically. But I'm not sure about their on-line service. They seem to put out full demonstrations but I don't know any questions we might have. Why don't we get them to set something up for us?"

Well, Bob said, he was around the City long enough to know the reputation of the firm for money on the research side. They are the last suppliers of valuations in Europe. Bob said, he was around the City long enough to know the reputation of the firm for money on the research side. They are the last suppliers of valuations in Europe.

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Employment Appeal Tribunal

Law Report November 15 1983

Queen's Bench Division

Loss of wages award set aside

Courtauld Northern Spinning Ltd v Moosa

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson
Mr L. Cowan and Mr W. Keenall

[Judgment delivered November 9]

An employee who had received four years compensation for unfair dismissal notwithstanding the fact that he had been employed in another job for nearly 18 months during that period, had his compensation reduced by the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The employers, Courtauld Northern Spinning Ltd, appealed from a decision of a Manchester industrial tribunal last January, which awarded the applicant, Mr Ahmed Umerji Moosa, £5,750 compensation for unfair dismissal. They appealed on the grounds that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in finding that there was no contributory conduct by the applicant, in finding that he had not failed to mitigate his loss and in awarding compensation for loss of earnings up to the date of the assessment.

Section 62 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 provides: "(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to an employee who claims that he has been unfairly dismissed by his employer where at the date of dismissal... (b) the employee was taking part in a strike or other industrial action."

"(2) In such a case an industrial tribunal shall not determine whether the dismissal was fair or unfair unless it is shown... (b) that one or more such employees have been offered re-engagement and that the employee concerned has not been offered re-engagement."

Sections 73(7) and 74(6) of the Act provide for reduction in compensation where the employee has by his conduct contributed to his dismissal.

Mr Michael Brindle for the employers, Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, for the applicant.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the applicant and others were engaged in an industrial dispute with the employers. They took industrial action which consisted, among other things, of refusing to work through meal breaks. Working through meal breaks was not the subject matter of the dispute but was just part of the industrial action taken.

The industrial tribunal held that there was a contractual obligation on the employees to work through meal breaks and that the applicant was in breach of his contract by failing to do so.

The tribunal found that he was dismissed because he was on strike. Some of the employees had been re-engaged. The applicant was never offered re-engagement nor did he apply to be re-engaged. The tribunal found that there had been selective re-engagement within section 62(2)(b) and that he had been unfairly dismissed.

The applicant was dismissed on June 8, 1979. On October 1, 1979 he obtained a new job with another company, Fashion Flow, at a higher salary but on March 21, 1981 he was dismissed for redundancy. After testing that job he returned to the original employer.

When the industrial tribunal assessed the compensation, the delays in disposing of the applicant's claim were taken into account. The first decision that the dismissal was unfair was on September 12, 1980.

There was an appeal and further industrial tribunal hearings and on January 14, 1983 the industrial tribunal gave their final decision on compensation.

They awarded the applicant loss of wages from the date of his dismissal to January 14, 1983, a total of 188 weeks. They deducted the agreed earnings from Fashion Flow. They then awarded a further 26 weeks future loss of wages.

In the result the applicant was awarded compensation for loss of his job with the employer for just over four years notwithstanding the fact that during that period he had held a job with Fashion Flow for nearly 18 months.

The employers appealed against the decision on compensation raising three points:

1. Should the compensation have been reduced under section 74(6) of the 1978 Act on the ground that he had contributed to his own dismissal since the industrial action for which he was dismissed involved a breach of a term of his contract of employment?

2. Should the industrial tribunal have found that he failed to mitigate his loss because he never applied to be re-engaged by the employer?

3. Did the industrial tribunal err in awarding him four years loss of wages notwithstanding that he had another job for nearly 18 months?

The first point involved consideration of two issues: first, whether in a case of unfair dismissal involving selective re-engagement of employees taking part in industrial action, the statutory provisions as to contributory fault related to conduct contributing to the original dismissal could be applied to a case of selective re-engagement.

Secondly, could an industrial tribunal take into account breaches of contract which were part and parcel of the industrial action.

Counsel for the applicant submitted that where section 62(2) of the Act applied, which provided that in a case of selective re-engagement references in certain sections to the reason for dismissal should be read as referring to the reason for a failure to offer re-engagement, the contributory fault to be considered under sections 73(7) and 74(6) had to be conduct contributing to the failure to re-engage not conduct contributing to the original dismissal.

But the Act could not be construed so as to reach that result. In a case of selective re-engagement an applicant's complaint remained a complaint of unfair dismissal. The industrial tribunal found that he was unfairly dismissed not that he was unfairly refused re-engagement.

Even in the case of selective re-engagement the relevant question was whether the employee had contributed to his dismissal not to his failure to be re-engaged.

The second question was whether in applying section 74(6) to a case where an employee had been dismissed while taking part in an industrial action, the industrial tribunal action itself could be characterized as contributory fault meriting a reduction in the amount of compensation. It had always been accepted that the general intention of Parliament was to prevent industrial tribunals from going into the merits or demerits of collective industrial disputes.

If an industrial tribunal was entitled under section 74(6) to reduce the compensation because of industrial action which constituted a breach of contract in the present case, it would have to enter precisely the areas from which Parliament desired to exclude it.

The appeal tribunal concluded that it was not possible for an industrial tribunal to hold under section 74(6) that the industrial action in which an employee was taking part, whether or not it was a breach of contract, itself justified a reduction in compensation since an industrial tribunal was unable to determine whether or not it was just and equitable to make such a reduction.

The industrial tribunal was correct not to reduce the applicant's compensation since it could not properly hold that the industrial action in which he was taking part involved a breach of contract.

On the question whether the applicant had failed to mitigate his loss because he never applied to be re-engaged by the employer, it might well be reasonable for an employee not to seek re-employment with an employer who had recently dismissed him and the evidence failed to show that he had applied for work in fact he had been re-engaged. The tribunal's decision was correct.

The final point concerned the duration of the compensation awarded by the industrial tribunal made the employers liable to compensate the applicant for not having a job during the period after he lost his new job with Fashion Flow.

In most cases where there was no inordinate delay in assessing compensation such a question could not arise. For present industrial tribunals assessed the loss down to the date of assessment by treating the employer as liable for loss of wages down to that date but setting

against that amount any earnings which the employee had received from other employment.

In practice it was assumed as to the future that the original employer's liability ceased once equivalent permanent employment was obtained.

As to past loss, in practice it usually made little financial difference whether the loss was treated as coming to an end when new permanent employment was obtained or was treated as continuing down to the date of assessment, the employee being required to bring into account his earnings from the new employment.

But when a long period had elapsed between dismissal and the date of assessment the two approaches could produce different results.

On the facts of the present case it was impossible to say as section 74(1) required that the applicant's loss of wages after his dismissal was attributable to action taken by the employer. It was attributable to action taken by Fashion Flow in dismissing the applicant.

Apart from authority, the appeal tribunal would hold that the applicant was entitled to his loss of wages after the applicant obtained his employment with Fashion Flow.

The authority relied on by counsel for the applicant was *Chapman v Edwards Ltd* (1978) 13 ITR 265 which apparently conflicted with the appeal tribunal's view.

But in the judgment in that case there was no reference to any argument based on lack of causation, the critical point. It did not decide that in all cases irrespective of causation, loss of wages were to be awarded down to the date of assessment.

Accordingly, loss of wages should only have been awarded down to October 1, 1979 when the applicant obtained his new employment with Fashion Flow, and the industrial tribunal's assessment should be set aside. The appeal would be allowed and the case remitted to the industrial tribunal to assess compensation. Leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Mr Dillon Weston; Mr J. Pickering, Oldham.

Meaning of 'absolutely' for trust income

Kenny and Others v Cunningham-Beid and Others

Before Mr Justice Goff

[Judgment delivered November 15, 1981, in which he declared that the provisions of section 31(2) of the 1925 Act applied to the trusts declared by the appointment made on July 19, 1971, by the plaintiff trustees.]

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with television sets without the text facility.
- 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Salina Scott. News from Debbie Rice at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45 and 9.00; Ask Alison Mitchell between 8.45 and 9.00; and review of the morning papers at 9.15 and 9.18; horoscopes between 9.30 and 9.40.
- 9.00 Training Dogs. In lesson three Mrs Woodhouse demonstrates a quick way for owners to teach their dogs to sit and stay (R). 9.25 Closedown; 10.30 Play School (R); 10.55 Closedown.
- 12.30 News Afternoon with Richard Whitely and Frances Goodale. The weather; 12.35 Regional News (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 Fiddle Mill at One Among the guests are Desmond Morris who has uncovered some new facts about the aging process and country and western singer Bobbie Wills. 1.45 Gran (R); 1.50 Stop-Go! (R).
- 2.00 Film: Higher and Higher (1943) starring Frank Sinatra and Michele Morgan. The first showing on British television for the light love story about the boy next door falling for a former scullery maid. Directed by Tim Wheeler. 2.25 Ten Million People Eric Midwinter considers the problems of the dependent elderly and the strains they put on their families. 2.55 Regional news (London).
- 3.55 Play School presented by Fraser Wilson; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy Cartoon; Billie Root. 4.25 Jackanory. Muriel Ould reads part two of The BFG; 4.40 Rerun of The Last of the Mohicans. The last programme of the comedy series. 5.05 John Gower's Newsround; 5.10 Record Breakers meet the oldest man in the world.
- 5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news from Mike Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazine at 5.55.
- 6.40 Angels. A political meeting and a counter demonstration ends in a brawl. The injured are brought to the hospital - will Tracy refuse to treat one of the victims?
- 7.05 Harry. His guests come from the world of computer dating, lonely hearts columns and matchmaking (see Choice).
- 7.40 Don't Wait Up. Comedy series about a father and son, both doctors, who live together after the breakdown of both their marriages.
- 8.10 Dallas. J. R. is delighted when Pam's and Bobby's marriage breaks up while Sue Ellen is being flattered by son John Ross's day-camp counsellor.
- 9.00 News with John Humphrys.
- 9.25 Reith. Part two of the dramatised profile of the first director-general of the BBC, Roger Reith. Tonight follows the events that led to the downfall of his autocratic reign at Broadcasting House.
- 10.53 News headlines.
- 10.55 Film: Institute for Revenge (1979) starring George Hamilton and Lauren Hutton. The first showing on British television for this story of an elderly man who is swindled by a con-man. In desperation he calls in the help of the organisation, Institute for Revenge. Directed by Ken Annakin.
- 12.05 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; 7.00, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 9.00; exercises at 8.45 and 9.15; a guest in the Spotlight at 9.05; Tummy Mailer's pop news at 9.15; pop video at 9.25; inside Des Cusley house at 9.30; Gyles Brandstetter's video report at 9.35; baby talk at 9.45; and closing headlines at 9.55.
- 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Comparing the Roman Catholic and Baptist religions. 9.47 Worship by the Yugoslav community. 10.04 Moving house. 10.21 The problems of deafness in the young. 10.43 Are import controls compatible with Britain's membership of the EEC? 11.09 Things that frighten. 11.25 Preparing for a Christmas puppet play. 11.38 A trip to the Chateau de Montgoy in the Loire Valley.
- 12.00 Portland Elk. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter with the tale of The Three Pigs. 12.30 The Sullivan.
- 1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus. Gill Nevill reports on holistic medicine and talks to Dr Patrick Pictorial, chairman of the British Holistic Medicine Association and Dr Anthony Fry of Guy's Hospital.
- 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 A Kind of Loving. Episode six (R). 3.30 Sons and Daughters. News drama series about the Palmer family and the Hemmings.
- 4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangerous (R). 4.20 Zanzibazee. Pop music and competitions. The guest is reggae star Eddy Grant. 4.45 CBTV News. News and ideas for young people. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.
- 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.20 Help Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.
- 6.30 Crossroads. Led Hooper solves some news that will upset his wife, Maevs.
- 6.55 Reporting London. Alan Hargreaves reports on the growth of the body building craze among women.
- 7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity game chaired by Michael Aspel. In Uns Subb's team this week are Su Pollard, Julie Walters and Tessa Wyatt. In Lionel Blair's are Stubby Kaye, Alan Minter and Richard O'Sullivan.
- 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. His guests are Freddie Starr, Sheila Ferguson, one of the Three Degrees, making her first solo appearance, and American comedian, Ronnie Schell.
- 9.00 Rumple of the Bailey. Outstanding legal fees are the cause of Rumple's bank manager's and wife's concern. Try as he might Rumple cannot get an adjournment in the case in which he is appearing to chase up the people who owe him money.
- 10.00 News. 10.05 Mearns: A Nation's Right to Life. A report by John Piger on the effects of the United States' backing of the forces opposed to the Sandinista government.
- 11.30 The Devil Communion. Five top chefs fall foul of food poisoning. Is it murder? Devlin and co. investigate.
- 12.25 Night Show from Father Michael Hollings.



Prince Franz Josef II: The Aristocrats (BBC2 9.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 9.00 Daytime on Two: Roy Strong introduces A Midsummer Night's Dream from Hatfield House. 9.25 Roosevelt and the New Deal. 9.45 Fine adjustment. 10.10 Part eight of Dark Towers. 10.35 Economic development in the Amazon region. 11.00 An Indian folk story told with the aid of shadow puppets. 11.17 The people of the remote Japanese village of Ishihama.
- 11.40 Religious and moral education. 12.03 Whatever Happened to Britain? The last programme of an eight-part analysis. 12.30 Other people's lives. 12.55 Equations for O-level studying guides (ends at 1.00). 1.15 Science: Free fall. 1.40 Rail travel in Scotland. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 Map reading. 2.40 Wheels and gears. Closedown at 3.00.
- 5.35 News summary with subtitles. 5.40 Harold Lloyd in excerpts from two of his films - Number Please in which he is one of two workers of a beautiful girl and Off the Trolley in which he chases a bus conductor (R). 6.05 Cartoon Two: When I'm Rich. 6.10 James Burke: The Real Thing. In the third of his six-part programme series about existence Mr Burke explains how the world cannot exist 'now' for everybody (R).
- 6.40 Rockschool. An examination of the basic instruments in rock music with Deirdre Cartwright (guitar), Henry Thomas (bass) and Geoff Nicholls (drums).
- 7.05 Mansfield Park. Part two of the six-part dramatisation of Jane Austen's celebrated novel. Fanny has become an indispensable and a well-liked member of the household. During one of Sir Thomas's absences abroad Mansfield Park has glamorous visitors from London, Starring Sylvester the Toulz (shown on Sunday).
- 8.00 Man Alive: Is Fat a Feminist Issue? (R).
- 8.45 Great Sporting Moments. Highlights of the 1973 game between the Barbarians and the All Blacks (R).
- 9.00 Kelly Montell. The American comedian takes another look at the way of life on this side of the Atlantic.
- 9.30 Aristocrats. The fourth of six films on the noble families of Europe features Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein (see Choice).
- 10.20 Out of Court presented by David Jessel and Sue Cook. There is an item on police complaints procedure in the United States and Sue Cook is tested by a lie-detector.
- 10.50 Newsnight. 11.35 Greek - Language and People. Lesson five and Chris Serie and Katia Dandoulaki use the language learned over their shopping (shown on Saturday). Ends at 12.05.
- 12.05 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

- 4.45 Countdown. Richard Whiteley with another round of the four days a week anagrams and mental arithmetic competition. On hand as the adjudicator is Willie Rushton.
- 5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Douglas. This week Lord Brockway, now in his 80s, talks about his political career and of the interesting people he has met.
- 6.00 The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis. A quizmaster round in the quiz to find the mastermind of sport. The eventual winner will receive a £1,000 prize. The quiz is about the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.
- 6.30 Utopia Limited. Part five of the ten-part series deals with energy sources. To the advanced, industrialised, countries the term 'energy crisis' usually refers to the rising cost of oil. To third world countries it may mean that firewood is becoming scarce. Sandra Melrose reports from Sri Lanka on how that country is coping with their version of an energy crisis.
- 7.00 Channel 4 News.
- 7.50 Comment. With his view of a matter of topical importance is Glasgow schoolteacher, Raymond Robertson.
- 8.00 Brookside. The Grants hear the life story of their new neighbour, Harry Cross while Graham and Glenna take an interest in the Crosses' garden gnomes. Elsewhere Mark and Gordon have delusions of grandeur in the pop record world.
- 8.30 What It's Worth. Heat conservation is the subject this week and Harold Curdill of Manchester launches a national energy survey consultancy. In addition, 4. What It's Worth, Channel 4, and the Department of Energy have joined forces on a home energy saving project. Energy Matters, and have produced an advice booklet as well as an individual home energy survey for every household.
- 9.00 Film: Moulton Rouge (1952) starring Joseph Ferrer and Colette Marchand. Award-winning drama, based on Pierre La Mure's fictional biography of the French artist, Toulouse-Lautrec. Ferrer won an Oscar nomination for his portrayal of Lautrec as did his co-star Colette Marchand (see Choice).
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CHOICE

villainous, nature of Hitler. On the right side the Prince's wife, Princess Gina, gives a guided tour of the castle's sumptuous private apartments and recounts the history of the Liechtenstein art treasures, the most valuable collection of paintings still in private hands. As if on cue, the curator of the collection discovers, as the team is filming, that one of the paintings, attributed to the school of Rubens was painted by Rubens himself, thereby increasing its original valuation of £300,000 by five-fold overnight. An absorbing programme, one of the best in the words of the producer, John Bird, 'presents an intimate and unique portrait of a way of life whose history, wealth and style have few parallels anywhere in the world'.

Radio 4

- 4.40 Story Time: How Green Was My Valley by Richard Llewellyn. Read by Gerald James.
- 5.00 News Magazine. 5.30 Shipping. 5.55 Weather. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for Day 55. 6.55, 7.05, 7.15, 7.25, 7.35, 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.05 News Summary. 8.15 Shipping. 8.20 Today, including 8.20, 9.20, 10.20 News Summary. 8.30 News. 8.35 News Summary. 8.45 Shipping. 8.50 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 News Summary. 9.15 Shipping. 9.20 Today, including 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 News Summary. 9.30 News. 9.35 News Summary. 9.45 Shipping. 9.50 Weather. 10.00 News. 10.05 News Summary. 10.15 Shipping. 10.20 Today, including 10.20, 11.20, 12.20 News Summary. 10.30 News. 10.35 News Summary. 10.45 Shipping. 10.50 Weather. 11.00 News. 11.05 News Summary. 11.15 Shipping. 11.20 Today, including 11.20, 12.20 News Summary. 11.30 News. 11.35 News Summary. 11.45 Shipping. 11.50 Weather. 12.00 News. 12.05 News Summary. 12.15 Shipping. 12.20 Today, including 12.20, 1.20, 2.20 News Summary. 12.30 News. 12.35 News Summary. 12.45 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Hume asks Kent to explain CND speech

Continued from page 1
was happy to see the cardinal, and had not intended to cause him difficulties. "I go to see him quite often," he said. "But I do not withdraw one remark I made, not a word."

Meanwhile the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, said Mr Kent was "either congenitally confused or purposely blind". Multilateralists and unilateralists "can now unite in one thing: Bruce Kent must go. His judgment endangers us all".

Significantly the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, who is vice-president of the English Roman Catholic Bishop's Congress, also expressed doubts about Mr Kent's speech.

He also expected Cardinal Hume to raise the issue of Mr Kent's position with the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, who began their autumn meeting in London last night.

Cardinal Hume, announcing that he had written to Mr Kent, also distanced himself from Mr Kent's message to the Communist Party. "He speaks in his own name and not on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church," the cardinal said.

Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the Labour Party, said Mr Kent was the victim of McCarthyite tactics. "It is clear that once again our media is determined to prove that those who are for peace and against nuclear weapons are agents of the Soviet Union. It is a lie."

Mr Kent said he did not see his comments on the Quakers and the Communist Party as a disciplinary matter.

Asked if he would step down as general secretary of CND if Cardinal Hume asked him to, he said: "He has not withdrawn my position, to work or CND and I am not crossing any bridges until I come to them."

Mr David Iorlano, regional vice-chairman of CND in the West Midlands, resigned as a protest against the remarks of Mr Kent in his support for the Communist Party (Arthur Osman writes).

The CND last night greeted the arrival in Greenham Common of cruise missiles by saying it would make their deployment both physically and politically impossible (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, said the arrival of the missiles was not the end of the battle "but the beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".



Lone vigil: A soldier guarding the aircraft which brought cruise missiles to Britain yesterday. Photograph Brian Harris.

Greenham women promise to keep base under siege

By Pat Healy

Scores of Greenham women stood silently around camp fires yesterday to listen to the radio broadcast of the formal announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that the first cruise missiles had arrived in Britain.

Few women had seen the Starfighter plane carrying the missiles, but many had been woken from a fitful sleep by the noise of the plane. By the time Mr Heseltine rose in the Commons, the news had sunk in and the women were exhibiting a grim determination to continue their fight.

Their promise of a campaign of civil disobedience to stop the missiles being transported out of the base could result in a confrontation as soon as dispersal training - practice runs to site missiles on private land throughout the country - begins.

The women said they were

prepared to dig up roads, slash tyres, and block roads with felled trees and boulders to prevent the cavalcade of vehicles that would be needed to transport the cruise missiles to their launching sites.

Mrs Jane Dunnett, a grandmother who has lived at Greenham Common for more than a year, said that women of all ages were prepared to break the law, and that the Government would need every member of the British police and armed forces to stop their campaign.

More women from all over Britain, and from Germany, Belgium, Libya and the Netherlands arrived at the camp yesterday.

They hope still more will join them today for a "mourning" around the base to mark the arrival of the missiles on a C141 Starlifter jet, the third to be spotted by a local aircraft factory worker, who declined to be named.

The plane, smaller than the Galaxy which has been delivering cruise equipment over the last few weeks, landed amid strong security. Two helicopters hovered at opposite ends of the runway while the two entrances near it were blocked by vehicles and lines of Ministry of Defence police.

Troops ringed the plane as soon as it stopped near the storage silos, which were surrounded by paratroopers for an hour while crates covered in tarpaulins were unloaded. The canvas had slipped from one of the crates revealing what looks like a missile nose cone.

Mr Jonathan Housell, aged 58, who runs a driving school in Solihull, West Midlands, has sold one of his cars to pay for a trip to New York, so that he can confront the Greenham women when they ask a Federal court there for an injunction to halt deployment of the missile.

Cruise arrives at Greenham Common

continued from page 1

Mr Kinnock in his statement pledged the Labour Party to continue to oppose the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

"I warn the Prime Minister that the British people will not forgive her for allowing first-use nuclear weapons to be deployed in Britain, especially when the American Government which owns and controls those weapons has so recently and so obviously shown its contempt for the views of the British Government."

He later said that cruise would make the country more of a target for "saturation nuclear attack".

The Opposition attack in the Commons was led by Mr John Silkin, who suggested that Mr Heseltine had not known earlier in the day that the missiles were arriving.

Mr Heseltine, who broke off a visit to Aldershot in the morning, said he was fully aware of the dates and the timings "at every appropriate moment."

Mr Heseltine later told journalists that he, not the Americans, had decided that the missiles should arrive yesterday.

Beyond announcing that the first of the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham, Mr Heseltine has refused to disclose any details (Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, writes).

He refused to tell journalists how many had arrived, or whether the nuclear warheads had arrived with them, though it is highly likely that they have. He did not expect to make any further statements before operational deployment had been achieved.

The missiles are due to become operationally available by the end of the year, but the Government will probably want to be able to announce that operational capability has been achieved before the Commons rises for Christmas, possibly around December 15.

Victory in "defeat", page 12
Parliament, page 4

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Greenham Commons weapon deployed

The Americans went ahead yesterday with the operational deployment of Mr Michael Heseltine.

The massive, menacing shape that is the Heseltine was trundled to the despatch box - one of the most advanced politicians in the modern Conservative Party, advanced (according to envious critics) many levels above his just deserts.

His landing yesterday, to make the announcement to MPs that cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common - Berkshire from the United States, was preceded by a news blackout. Indeed, it was suggested on the Labour benches that Mr Heseltine himself was kept in the dark. This he denied. Every time Mr Heseltine talked about the decision having been taken that the first cruise missiles should reach Greenham Common yesterday, Labour members shouted: "When?"

Mr Heseltine had begun his statement by saying that, at the end of the debate on October 31, the House had reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support, among other things, for the operational deployment of cruise missiles.

After some technical talk about "transporter-erector-launchers" and "submarine having already arrived, Mr Heseltine broke the news to which hysterics throughout Britain, but particularly those camping out in Berkshire, had long been looking forward. "I should inform the House that earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to Greenham Common."

This provoked opposition cries of "shame", and indeed, from the more time-serving centre and right of the party, shamed cries of opposition. Mr Heseltine sat down to cheer from the Conservative benches, but on the other side of the House, the Westminster peace men vowed to continue the fight.

One of their number thrust himself forward as their spokesman. He was Mr John Silkin, of London SW1, an ordinary husband and father, who would like nothing better than to carry on his trade as a solicitor specializing in property, but who had been forced to become shadow Secretary for Defence in protest at Mr Michael Heseltine's "shame-plain" appeared to be that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was the real Secretary for Defence.

Like many idealists, Mr Silkin may have lacked the ability to express himself. "The truth is it remains the watershed, this 'American decision', he found himself saying at one stage yesterday. But there was no denying the sincerity with which he was opposed to the fact that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was Secretary for Defence.

And before long this simple solicitor began to show signs of stress in the sophisticated political arena. He set out on an effort to prove that Mr Heseltine had not much more to do with the "winning of the missiles" arrival than did the rest of us. In this, he had quite a lot of success.

"Does the Secretary of State really know what is going on?" he demanded. Some Tories rather controversially shouted: "Yes," Mr Silkin continued: "he does? Then why did he have to be called back from Aldershot to make this statement. Does it not show that the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles would be delivered?"

Mr Heseltine did not deny having been in Aldershot, but he seemed reluctant to discuss the reason for his early departure from that agreeable town. In reply to Mr Silkin, he talked about other matters. Mr Silkin rose again and asked: "Could he explain why he had to be called back from Aldershot?"

Eventually, Mr Heseltine referred to "the commitment I felt to the large numbers of people at Aldershot who were looking forward to my visit." This immediate remark provoked laughter on both sides of the House. For it conjured up a picture of schoolchildren who had been given a half-holiday in order to line Aldershot's streets with their union-jacks and welcome Mr Heseltine, a figure second only to the Princess of Wales in the affections.

Because of his early departure, many who never saw him were now weeping, as was the town's Conservative MP, Mr Julian Critchley, who had been practising his curtsy all weekend, for it was he who had been deputed to present Mr Heseltine with a bouquet.

The filmations covered subjects even graver than courtesy to Aldershot. Mr Michael Foot, chairman of the Labour Party, from retirement, talked of "shame-plain" appeared to be that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was the real Secretary for Defence.

Like many idealists, Mr Silkin may have lacked the ability to express himself. "The truth is it remains the watershed, this 'American decision', he found himself saying at one stage yesterday. But there was no denying the sincerity with which he was opposed to the fact that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was Secretary for Defence.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

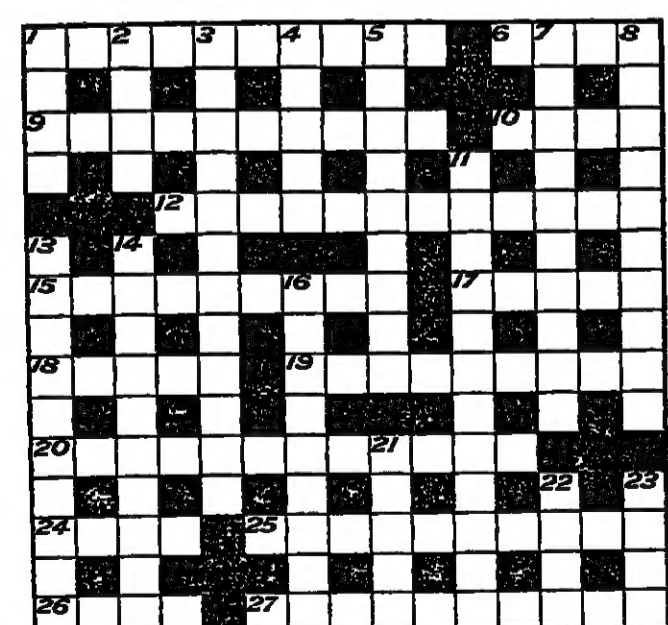
Royal Engagements

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends the association's national conference and annual general meeting at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, 11.30; and attends the Royal Counties Veterinary Association's Centenary Banquet at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, 7.30.
Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, attends a reception given by the Queen's Own Hussars, St James's Park, 6.30.

Princess Margaret, Master of the Bench, dines with the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn on Grand Day, Lincoln's Inn, 7.15.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Queen's Nursing Institute, presents long service badges at Fishmongers' Hall, 3.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron of the Army Ski Association, attends the association's cocktail party at 13 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, 6.45.
Princess Michael of Kent opens the City List Stained Glass Exhibition at the Orangerie, Holland Park, W8, 12.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,287



- ACROSS
- Southern rebels may be involved in another get together (10).
 - Foreign blade sounds like one of our boys (4).
 - Outcome of refusal to indicate yes or no (10).
 - Name passed on from father to son (4).
 - Learn School manual? (8-4).
 - To speak contemptuously is normal among the aged set (9).
 - Girl before the start of her race (4).
 - Left with the right to dress up (5).
 - Joined together to recite *amo*, for example (9).
 - Drunken diarist meant to carry on affairs (12).
 - Some Nato intelligence about a Greek character (4).
 - No ordinary kind of security (10).
 - City in charge in Tyneside, perhaps (4).
 - Linchman who sets the table? (10).
- DOWN
- Turn up again without fruit crop (4).
 - Slip away off the Spanish recess (4).
 - Unconscious performance of leg movements (5-7).
 - Many turn up late for road-making (5).
 - Revelation of a tepid old citizen of Phrygia (9).
 - Not the sort of question Rosa Dardie asked (10).
 - Informers who steal in and out (and in between) (5-5).
 - Sort of industry that depends on good field-work (12).
 - Biology's self-change mechanism (10).
 - Twice under a reproach for having a bad image (10).
 - Such old people can least run wild (9).
 - Replace umpire over the matter (5).
 - Resentment of Nevada, say (4).
 - Observer who is a sucker for striped material (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,286

ACROSS
1. SOUTHERN
2. FRENCH
3. NAME
4. SON
5. LEARN
6. AMO
7. GIRL
8. LEFT
9. JOINED
10. DRUNKEN
11. SOME
12. NO
13. CITY
14. LINCHMAN
15. UNCONSCIOUS
16. MANY
17. REVELATION
18. NOT
19. INFORMERS
20. SORT
21. BIOLOGY
22. TWICE
23. SUCH
24. REPLACE
25. RESENTMENT
26. OBSERVER
27. SOME
28. NO
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